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CEMA COUNTRIES PLAN EXTENSIVE NUCLEAR POWERPLANT NETWORK

DW060957 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 1 Apr 79 DW

[From Dr. Karl-Heinz Gerstner's "Sunday Economic Review"]

[Text] The CEMA Executive Committee met in Moscow last week and made important decisions. First of all, the further development of long-term target programs was discussed. Compared with earlier CEMA planning what was new about these target programs was the fact that the overall demand of CEMA countries in a certain industrial field was determined; subsequently production capacities of CEMA countries will be created to be able to satisfy the overall demands.

Dear listeners, one does not need many words of comment to realize that economic developments are taking place here that are most important and promising with regard to the lives and welfare of 400 million people living in CEMA countries. Three years ago in Berlin five target programs were planned:

1. Energy and raw materials
2. Machine building
3. Agriculture
4. Consumer goods
5. Transport network

The first three targets had been worked out and were accepted last year at the 32nd session of the council. Now they are being implemented. The two other target programs, consumer goods and transport networks, are being worked out. The state of this work was the target of the Executive Committee's discussions in Moscow.

It was decided to step up work so that the drafts of these two target programs can be presented this summer to the 33d CEMA session. The development of a transport network is also urgent in view of the constantly growing traffic of goods between CEMA countries. The long-term target program of the transport network envisages great projects for the development of railroad connections, the development of the highway network between CEMA countries, and the strengthening of air connections and shipping lines.

Within the framework of the long-term target program for energy, great importance was attributed in the Moscow talks to nuclear powerplants. CEMA countries plan for the next decades a network of nuclear powerplants involving all CEMA countries. Many of them are already under construction. Assembly-line production of standardized equipment of nuclear powerplants is involved. This extensive production is being mapped out for CEMA countries. Specialization, cooperation, and international division of labor are the main issues.

The meeting of the Executive Committee in Moscow also adopted a general agreement on cooperation in the construction of the (?Khmelnitsky) nuclear powerplant in the USSR. Another agreement concluded involves the joint construction of the 750,000 volt conduit between the new (Khmelnitsky) nuclear powerplant and the Polish town of Sczercow where a large transformer station will be built. Poland will benefit primarily from this high-voltage conduit, but this must also be viewed in the context of the consistent enhancement of the power grid among the European CEMA countries. This power grid is an essential element of the stability of power supply for the CEMA countries in the future.

Electric power, dear listeners, is a precious commodity in our era, a commodity which is growing scarce all over the world and which, hence, needs to be handled with reason and conservation in our country. Granted, electric power is inexpensive in our country, the price being M0.08 per kilowatt hour, just as it was 30 years ago. Naturally the people can be made to consume less energy by driving prices up, as is being done in the FRG. We ought to be happy that we can get a kilowatt hour for as little as M0.08, as before. Energy conservation in our country, hence, must come from the awareness of necessity.

The Institute for Heating and Sanitary Technology of the Construction Academy has replied to me, saying that exact rules and standards of hygiene exist to show how much water is necessary for one toilet flushing. For flushing tanks it is a minimum of 6 liters. Different quantities of water are being used in the case of siphon-type pressure flushers. Statistics show, however, that more than 6 liters are used on the average in the latter case. It is true that the installation of a flushing tank is more costly than that of a siphon. Yet to provide the siphons with the required water pressure the feedpipes in the buildings must have a larger diameter than with flushing tanks. For the installation of siphons this means considerable extra costs for pipes, fittings and valves. In the event of water pressure variations the water pressure prescribed for hygiene may easily drop below the minimum level, especially in high-rise buildings and in midsummer. Thus, both flushing systems have their advantages and disadvantages, a reason why they are installed according to location and construction. This year plans provide for the production of 300,000 siphon-type pressure flushing installations and 600,000 flushing tanks.

BRIEFS

CEMA AUTOMATION CONFERENCE--A session of one of the sections attached to the CEMA Machine Building Commission has been held in Stara Zagora. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the Soviet Union, Romania, Poland and the CSSR discussed the production and application of automation technology and industrial manipulators up to 1990 as well as the trends toward scientific-technical cooperation in specialization and production-sharing in the application of automation technology.
[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU]

'MILITARISTIC POLICY IN U.S.' BLAMED FOR NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

AU060958 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

["Dangerous Accident Which Has Its Source in the Militarist Policy of U.S. Imperialism' --ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 6 (ATA) --The accident which occurred in the nuclear reactor of Harrisburg (Pennsylvania), which brought about the wide spread of dangerous radiation for the man's life to 25 km. far away from the reactor, has its source in the militarist policy of U.S. imperialism.

Of late, the American bourgeois press, scientists, experts of nuclear technology, etc., have spoken a great deal about this event striving to minimize the danger. But in reality, proceeding even from some statements of the U.S. press itself, it follows that the danger is very great. A part of the inhabitants have departed or are departing from the nearby areas. The head of the US administration, Carter, joined the chorus of the minimization and justification of the danger. He undertook an urgent trip to the contaminated zone. "The necessary measures will be taken, the situation is not dangerous". These were his first words as soon as he arrived in Middletown. According to reports the situation is very dangerous. The local population has been swept by a wave of disturbance and anxiety.

The inhabitants of this zone have pitched into protests fiercely condemning the capitalist monopolies and the U.S. administration for not adopting measures for the protection of the environment and the life of the people. The lethal accidents are frequent in the USA. They are closely linked with the use of the nuclear energy mainly for war purposes, with the antipeople and inhuman nature of U.S. imperialism.

HUNGARIAN EMBASSY IN TIRANA HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU051006 Tirana ATA in English 0928 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

["Reception at the Embassy of the People's Republic of Hungary"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 5 (ATA)--On occasion of the national day of Hungary the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Hungary to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ferenc Dragon, gave a reception last night.

Present were the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and other invitees.

Present were also heads and officials of diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

COPPER EXTRACTING, ENRICHING PLAN--The copper mines of Mirdite district fulfilled the first quarter plan. During this period they extracted 4,300 tons of copper ore and 225 tons of pyrites above plan. The copper enriching factories in Kurbnesh and Rec also fulfilled the first quarter plan. They produced 202 tons of copper concentrate more than plan. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU]

PRC'S REFUSAL TO RENEW FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH USSR SCORED

AU051930 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

["Act of Political Adventurism"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA news analyst S. Gospodinov)--The XINHUA news agency announced the decision of the Chinese Government that no renewal of the Soviet-Chinese treaty will follow, i.e. that it will terminate the treaty, whose 30-year term expires in April, 1980. Blinded by anti-Sovietist rage, the Maoists put an end to the most important foreign political document in China's modern history. They put an end to the document which, in the strenuous for the Chinese people years, guaranteed them sincere help and defence of their revolutionary achievements--as well as solution of the tasks set in the socio-political and cultural build-up of that country--help not only guaranteed but also rendered with fraternal generosity and selflessness.

"The signing of the friendship, alliance and mutual help treaty by the Chinese People's Republic and the USSR is not only of enormous help for the build-up of new China, but also is an indestructible support in the struggle against the aggression and for preserving peace and security in the Far East and in the world"--these words belong to Mao Zedong. And how strange and discordant they sound now with the outflow of rude anti-Soviet invective and fabrications, loosened out by the same Mao and his present inheritors. There are ample facts proving that in its relations with Moscow Beijing has been guided by considerations of conjuncture and political hypocrisy, but it is utmost cynicism to forget that this was the treatywhich saved China from a direct imperialist aggression during the 1950-1953 Korean War and in the period of the 1958 "Taiwan crisis".

All this is forgotten now by Beijing as well as the fact that the major big metallurgical, engineering, heavy chemistry and power generation projects operating in China are a result of the Soviet scientific and technological aid.

The unilateral decision of the Beijing leaders to terminate the treaty is now surprising. The existence of such a treaty with the USSR was a serious obstacle to the greater state and hegemonistic strivings of the Chinese leaders, to their efforts to knock together a wide anti-Soviet front, to oppose everything serving the cause of peace and detente. That is why China has been obstinately blocking out all the constructive Soviet initiatives in the interests of bilateral understanding, despite the assurances that she is ready to maintain normal interstate relations with the USSR. Along these lines China's barbarous aggression against Vietnam could be viewed as a predetermined subversion for further grave complication and undermining of Sino-Soviet relations.

True to its consistent peace policy, to its principled position with regard to the international treaties signed and to the obligations proceeding from them, the Soviet Union renounced the unilateral Chinese move. But a notable demarcation line is drawn in the declaration of the Soviet Government between the provocational moves of the Maoists and the vital interests and strivings of the Chinese people. History [has] shown that the friendship between the two great peoples has roots deep and strong, that the international solidarity in the struggle and fraternal cooperation in peaceful construction cannot be erased in their memory.

Futile are the hopes of the Beijing top-crust to drive a wedge with its latest move of political adventurism between the peoples of China and the USSR. All such attempts are doomed to fail.

One thing, however, is certain: That in the abyss dug tirelessly by the Maoists between China and the USSR, they will find themselves their shameful end sooner or later.

PARTY DAILY INTERVIEWS LEBANESE CP OFFICIAL, PLO SPOKESMAN

AU041650 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 March 79 p 5 AU

[Statements given by Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee secretary, and Mahmud al-Lebedi, PLO spokesman and head of the Information Departmnet, to RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Konstantin Ivanov in Beirut--no date given]

[Text] Noted Middle East political and social figures made statements after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. Today we carry two statements given to Konstantin Ivanov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Beirut.

Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee:

Despite the fact that it is called a peace treaty, the treaty between Israel and Egypt is not a step towards peace but a prerequisite of serious complications and destabilization in the Middle East, as well as dangerous consequences. I consider it a complete capitulation on the part of As-Sadat, treason toward the interests of the Egyptian people and, of course, in the first place, treason against the Palestinian people. This treaty's main goal is the liquidation of the Palestinian problem and the Arab national liberation movement. Simultaneously, it is an attempt to strengthen the economic, financial and strategic interests of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. The creation of the Israeli-Egyptian alliance appears to be the reactionary forces' warhead aimed against the national liberation movement of the Arab world and Africa. We condemn As-Sadat's treachery, but we think that the main responsibility belongs to U.S. imperialism which tries to compensate its series of failures with a "success" in the Middle East. Objectively, however, the treaty is not a success of U.S. policy because it further undermines the U.S. positions in the Middle East, and this will certainly become evident in the near future. We definitely think that the collusion failed. There are great possibilities for opposing it. The mass movement which has arisen in the Arab countries proves that the peoples not only condemn but also reject the treaty and expresses the readiness of the peoples to struggle against it to the end, as well as to struggle against U.S. imperialism. We think that the immediate task now is to apply the decisions of the Baghdad November summit on boycotting Cairo; expelling Egypt from the Arab league; ceasing economic, diplomatic, and cultural relations with Egypt; and stopping all economic and financial aid. We think that those minimal measures are not only necessary but also possible. This, however, is not enough. It is necessary to take measures against U.S. imperialism, for instance, through the nationalization of the U.S. enterprises in the area. These combined acts can be implemented by uniting all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world. It also is necessary to clearly condemn the real factor responsible for collusion against the Arab peoples--U.S. imperialism. It is especially important to constantly strengthen the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. It is necessary to look for a stronger basis in the Arab countries' masses by mobilizing and activating them in the struggle against imperialism and its policy in the Middle East.

Mahmud al-Lebedi, PLO spokesman and head of the Information Department:

The PLO and our entire people reject the Israeli-Egyptian "peace treaty" because it completely ignores the rights of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and an independent state. We evaluate As-Sadat's policy which opened the road for signing the treaty as treason against the legal rights of the Palestinian people. The PLO and our Palestinian people categorically declare themselves against the so-called autonomy in the occupied territories because its aim is the legalization of the Zionist occupation. We shall do everything possible to defeat the collusion of imperialism, Zionism and reaction as expressed by the separate treaty. We shall fight to mobilize all Arab countries to defeat the collusion, to isolate As-Sadat's regime and to construct a strong front against imperialism and reaction. We are grateful to the socialist countries which have always supported the national rights of the Palestinian people. It is especially important for us that in the future the USSR will also support the Palestinian people's striving for implementing its national rights and creating an independent Palestinian state--something which was stressed anew at the meetings and talks of A. A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, in Damascus.

ZHIVKOV GREETS CONGOLESE WORKERS PARTY LEADER

AU051925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, has sent Mr Dennis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Workers Party, a greeting message on the successful completion of the third extraordinary congress of the Congolese Workers Party, and on his election as party chairman.

The Bulgarian communists, reads the message, note with satisfaction the striving of the Congolese Workers Party, reaffirmed by the congress, to continue to promote and strengthen cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and on their part express willingness for further expanding the traditional comradely links between our two parties, as well as the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo in various areas. This will be in the interests of our two peoples and of the common goals in the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Chinese hegemonism, for lasting peace and social progress throughout the world.

STANISHEV'S ADDRESS TO BELGIAN CP CONGRESS REPORTED

AU041456 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Report on greetings address from the BCP Central Committee to the 23d congress of the Belgian Communist Party, delivered by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 31 March 1979 in Brussels]

[Text] Brussels, 31 March 1979 (BTA report): Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 23d congress of the Belgian Communist Party in Brussels, read a greeting address on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of all Bulgarian communists to the congress.

The greeting address states that all Bulgarian communists are following with keen interest and express their full class solidarity with the actions of the Belgian comrades, who under the conditions of a persistent crisis, growing unemployment and inflation, are devoting all their efforts to the expansion of the workers class struggles and to endowing this struggle with a definite political character. [paragraph continues]

We are expressing our gratification at the fact that the general success of the communist party in the December 1978 parliamentary elections is contributing to a more explicit expression of the necessity for a change and the necessity of creating a serious political alternative in this country, Stanishev stated. We would like to assure you that, in the future too, you may always rely upon the solidarity of the party of Georgi Dimitrov.

The BCP is confidently leading our Bulgarian people along the path of building a developed socialist society. The decisions of the 11th BCP Congress are being successfully implemented. The strategic slogan launched by the 11th BCP Congress, "Quality and Efficiency--Efficiency and Quality," is being transformed in practical deeds with great success. New achievements were obtained in the spheres of science, arts and culture. Our economy continues to develop at one of the most rapid rates in the world. A material-technical base large for the size of our country has been built. The party line on an increasingly growing satisfaction of the people's material and intellectual needs is being successfully implemented. Our industrial production increased 63 times in the last 35 years, while agricultural production increased 3 times within the same period. In the first 2 years of the seventh 5-year plan period alone, the net increase of our national income has been higher than the entire national income of 1950. The successes of our socialist agriculture are universally recognized. This sector is organized in 297 agroindustrial complexes where high concentration of production is being practiced. The active, mass participation of the working people in organizing and holding the 25 March 1979 local elections for okrug, municipal and rayon people's councils, in which 99.93 percent of the voters participated, was a new manifestation of the constant development and perfection of socialist democracy and an expression of the truly existing people's power in our country.

The greeting address further states that the Bulgarian communists by no means try to ignore shortcomings and weaknesses of a subjective and objective nature. However, the results achieved to date fill them with the firm confidence that they are proceeding along a correct path to the successful building of a developed socialist society. The existing reality in our country unmistakably and convincingly demonstrates the historical advantages of the socialist social system, the advantages of really existing socialism in all its complexity, variety and values.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are conducting an active, peace-loving foreign policy. We devote particular attention to the consolidation of neighborliness and understanding among Balkan countries.

Our party considers that despite certain difficulties and obstacles detente is becoming a reality influencing the process and character of events on the world scene to an ever greater extent. The processes of further change in the balance of class and political forces on the international scene to the advantage of democratic and revolutionary forces and to the advantage of socialism continue. Ever expanding circles throughout the world are expressing their approval and support for the Leninist foreign policy in international relations and for its basic principles--namely the transformation of detente, of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation into an irreversible process and the establishment of peace throughout the world. The main guiding force along the path of detente is represented by the CPSU and the socialist community, as well as by the communist parties in the developed capitalist countries and by the national liberation movements.

Detente remains the prevailing trend in relations among states, but we cannot fail to note that the international atmosphere has been complicated in several aspects. The main source of these difficulties is the actions of imperialism, the fanning of military budgets, the provocation of conflicts in various parts of the world and the interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states.

We cannot fail to remark that the present Chinese leaders continue their struggle against detente and disarmament and are implementing an overt, anti-Soviet and antisocialist line, that they are intensifying their political, economic and military relations with the most reactionary circles of imperialism. The Beijing leaders are implementing a barbaric aggression against the long-suffering people of Vietnam, which was resolutely denounced by progressive people throughout the world and which will undoubtedly suffer failure.

Our party attaches great importance to cooperation with the fraternal communist and workers parties on a bilateral and multilateral basis. We share the firm conviction that one of the main prerequisites for increasing the strength and influence of the international communist and workers movement is the consolidation of its unity and cohesion on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The greetings address closes by wishing new successes to the Belgain communists in their struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Return of Stanishev, Delegation

AU051555 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 5 April the delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, returned from Belgium. The delegation took part in the 23d congress of the Belgian Communist Party.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

BNAU'S TANCHEV MEETS PARTY OFFICIAL IN MEXICO

AU051038 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU], met in the Mexican capital today Gustavo Carbajal Moreno, chairman of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party Executive Committee.

During the talks, the two leaders emphasized the great importance of the Mexican president's visit to Bulgaria in 1978 and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's present visit to Mexico for the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The common desire to further expand the friendly ties between the two parties was also expressed.

PROTOCOL ON TOURISM COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

AU051935 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)--Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have expanded considerably their tourist contacts in the last two years. In order to meet the growing interest of their citizens in mutual visits, the two countries' tourist agencies consistently diversify their programmes.

These statements were made at the signing ceremony of the protocol on the 9th session of the Joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission on Tourism.

The session reviewed the implementation of the decisions taken at the previous session of the commission and outlined the prospects for development of bilateral tourist relations.

Special attention was paid to the joint initiatives within the framework of the Balkan Year of Tourism. In the 1979-1980 period the efforts of the state tourist bodies will be aimed at expansion of the package tours exchange with a special emphasis on the weekend trips, postseasonal excursions of cognitive character and balneological tourism. Business contacts will be also established between the Turistinzhenerist engineering economic organization and the specialized Yugoslav organizations in the build-up and updating of the tourist base.

It is underlined in the protocol that the intergovernment agreements to this end, the establishment of visa-free regime and providing conditions for mutual visits in the border areas formed a good basis for the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav tourist contacts.

The talks between the two delegations proceeded in the spirit of mutual understanding. The 10th session of the commission is due in 1980 in Belgrade.

DRAGOYCHEVA REBUTS SFRY STATEMENTS ON MACEDONIAN MINORITY

LD060350 Sofia in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2130 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In a televised interview today, Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, commented on the unauthorised and groundless contentions of the president of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences, Mr Mikhajlo Apostolski, in the Belgrade-published NIN magazine in connection with the authenticity of her memoirs about the struggle of the Bulgarian Communist Party against capitalism and monarcho-fascism. Mrs Dragoycheva said that, as communist party functionary for many years and as a close associate of the late Georgi Dimitrov, she considered it her duty to reproduce in her memoirs the truth about differences between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav communist parties over the so-called Macedonian question.

In the interview she called the anti-Bulgarian campaign in Yugoslavia over the alleged existence of a Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria an inadmissible infringement upon the territorial and ethnic integrity of the Bulgarian people. Mrs Dragoycheva also exposed the attempts of certain circles in Belgrade and Skopje to ascribe to Georgi Dimitrov a stand on the so-called Macedonian question which he never expressed. She reiterated that Bulgaria had repeatedly declared that it recognized the postwar realities in Europe and in the Balkans, including the Macedonian Republic as part of Federative Yugoslavia.

Mrs Dragoycheva expressed indignation at what she described as deplorable attempts to vilify the Bulgarian people and hurt their national dignity. Obviously, she said, the anti-Bulgarian hysteria of certain circles in Belgrade and Skopje has already received a dangerous and already uncontrollable inertia, and hegemonism in Yugoslavia has assumed new and dangerous proportions.

In conclusion she pointed out that it was high time for Yugoslavia to stop identifying the old antipopular monarcho-fascist regime with the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian Communist Party, and declared that the purpose of the continuing anti-Bulgarian campaign was to instill in the younger generation of Yugoslavs a feeling of hatred and mistrust in the Bulgarian people instead of turning eyes to the common antifascist struggle uniting the peoples of the two countries.

SOFIA MUNICIPALITY ELECTS NEW LEADERSHIP

AU031245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Text] The first meeting of the newly elected Sofia Municipal People's Council took place on 31 March. The mandate committee's report confirmed the legality of the elections of Sofia's Municipal People's Council, which took place on 25 March. The people's councilors were sworn in. The session elected the executive committee of the Sofia City Municipal People's Council. Petur Mezhdurechki was unanimously reelected chairman of the executive committee. Petur Kiskinov and Lyubomir Bonchev were elected first deputy chairmen, Angel Petrov, Angel Ganev, Boyko Kadiyski, Kiril Stoyanov, Lilyana Zarcheva and Stefan Dikin were elected deputy chairmen. Ivan Stavrev was elected secretary of the executive committee. The permanent commissions, the commission on implementing the constituency's requests, and a bureau of the councilors' chancellery were also elected.

TURGOVISHTE OKRUG BCP COMMITTEE OFFICIAL REPLACED

AU042155 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 3 April the Turgovishte Okrug BCP Committee held a plenum at which organizational matters were discussed. Georgi Karamfilov, the previous first secretary of the Turgovishte Okrug BCP Committee, was released because of his appointment to another responsible post. Ivan Gruev, the previous chairman of the State Committee on Standardization, was unanimously appointed Turgovishte Okrug BCP Committee first secretary. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in the plenum.

BRIEFS

TRICHKOV RETURNS FROM HUNGARY--The delegation headed by Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the People's State Control Committee, returned home today from its visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. During their stay in Hungary Comrade Krustyu Trichkov and his delegation had meetings with their Hungarian colleagues, during which they had an extensive exchange of experience and briefed each other on the activities of the people's and state control organs in the two fraternal countries. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU]

WRITERS AGREEMENT WITH POLAND--A cooperation agreement was signed between the Bulgarian Writers Union and the Polish Writers Union for the period 1979-80 in Sofia last night. The agreement was signed by the two deputy chairmen of their unions: Kamen Kalchev, for Bulgaria, and Janusz Krasinski, for Poland. The signing ceremony was attended by Aleksander Sizcevski, counselor at the Polish Embassy in Sofia. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Mar 79 p 6 AU]

SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY--A meeting marking the 31st anniversary of the signing of the first friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union was held at the Kremikovtsi combine today. Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, and others attended the meeting. Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, delivered a speech. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU]

OIR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE--"Science in the Service of Peace and Progress"--this is the main subject of the international conference of the working group for "science and technology" at the OIR [International Broadcasting Organization] which began in Sofia today. The conference is expected to adopt a schedule for the 1979-90 work which will include some joint initiatives and broadcasts noting the greatest scientific discoveries in the various countries. Those attending the conference will also meet scientists and public figures in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU]

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU051218 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Hungary on the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian People's Republic by the Soviet Army"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidium, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic--the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army.

The congratulatory telegram says:

"Dear comrades, on the occasion of the state holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic--the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army--we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and all fraternal Hungarian people cordial comradely greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all CSSR people, as well as in our own names.

We follow with sincere joy the successes that are being achieved by the Hungarian people under the MSZMP's leadership in fulfilling the 11th party congress program in the construction of a developed socialist society, and we appreciate the support of the Hungarian People's Republic, as a firm link of the community of socialist countries, in the battle for consolidating peace, for the victory of socialism and progress in the world. We congratulate you with all our heart on these successes.

We respect the fact that the friendship between our Marxist-Leninist parties, our two countries and their peoples is successfully developing and all-round cooperation is intensifying. We are firmly convinced that these fraternal relations, based on our firm ties of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, will also continue successfully to deepen and develop in the future. This fully corresponds to the interests of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian people, as well as to the international legacy of the Hungarian and Slovak Republics of Councils, the 60th anniversary of which we will be recalling this year.

"We wish you with all our heart, dear comrades, and also the Hungarian communists and all Hungarian people many further successes in socialist construction in your country."

STROUGAL, INDRA OFFICIATE AT AWARD CEREMONIES

LD041745 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The president of the republic, Gustav Husak, has awarded the Order of Labor to Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport, on the occasion of his 50th birthday. The high state distinction was presented today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal who paid tribute to the many years of economic and political activities of Vladimir Blazek as well as to his efforts and selflessness in the construction of a socialist society.

The ceremony was attended by Deputy Federal Premiers Rudolf Rohlicek and Jindrich Zahradnik.

The federal minister of transport, Vladimir Blazek, was today also received on the occasion of his 50th birthday by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. In the presence of other leading officials of the Federal Assembly he congratulated him on the award of the Order of Labor and presented him with a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly.

MORE ON HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO UK

Trade Unions' Meeting

LD062354 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London--The visiting delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, headed by its Chairman Karel Hoffmann met here today with representatives of the Confederation of British Industries, led by CBI Deputy Director General Bryan Rigby.

The delegation also had talks with James Mortimer, chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), which handles labour disputes in private and nationalized industry, and with Lionel Wood, general secretary of the Union of Construction Workers, Allied Trades and Technicians.

Later today, the delegation is to meet with chairman of the T.U.C. General Council Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers.

Cooperation Talks

LD070001 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London (CETEKA correspondent)--Prospects of cooperation between Czechoslovak and British trade unions were discussed here today by a delegation of the Central Trade Unions Council led by its Chairman Karel Hoffmann, and Tom Jackson, this year's chairman of the T.U.C. General Council.

Tomorrow, the Czechoslovak delegation will confer with officials of the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) and the Department of Employment.

The dinner given tonight in honour of the delegation by Czechoslovak Ambassador Zdenek Cernik was attended by T.U.C. General Secretary Lionel Murray, leading trade union officials, members of Parliament and prominent political, economic, public and cultural personalities.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON ITALIAN CP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

LD051026 Prague CTK in English 0938 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party has proved once more the party's might on the Italian political scene, RUDE PRAVO says today.

"The search for the Italian Communist Party's future roads is accompanied by theoretical considerations which appear problematic in view of the experience of our revolutionary movement confirming the validity of Marxism-Leninism. This was apparent at the congress particularly during the explanation of 'Eurocommunism' and 'new internationalism'. Some speakers who dealt with these questions fell out of the framework of the revolutionary class approach," the paper says.

RUDE PRAVO is surprised by the manner in which the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and China's role in the world were debated at the congress. The condemnation of the Chinese armed attack on Vietnam in the main report was weakened by assertions about a Vietnamese 'intervention' in Cambodia. "Such approach objectively supports the arrogant and outrageous 'explanation' of the aggression by which the Chinese aggressor tries to mislead the world opinion," RUDE PRAVO says.

MIDEAST TREATY SAID TO SERVE IMPERIALISM, NOT PEACE

AU031347 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "A False Peace for the Middle East"]

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty signed in Washington by Anwar as-Sadat, Menahem Begin and James Carter--as a "witness"--has already been unambiguously rejected both by the absolute majority of the Arab world and by all those who have peace in such a sensitive area as the Middle East at heart. The treaty, which its architect has called a "peace treaty," has nothing in common with peace; on the contrary, it enhances the element of instability and the danger of conflicts in a region, the significance of which reaches far beyond its geographical borders--a truly universal significance. It is an attempt by Carter and his ruling circle to prop up their battered prestige. Public opinion in the United States and throughout the capitalist world is again to be manipulated, in harmony with U.S. imperialist interests. The entire bombastic show staged around the signing of the treaty is literally a classic example of how the sovereign rights of the Arab people are meant to become the tool of the political ambitions harbored by the U.S. ruling class.

"The past 30 years have meant war between Egypt and Israel. Today we are celebrating a victory--not victory in a bloody war battle, but the victory of an inspiring peace campaign." These are the words used by Carter when signing the treaty. These words are deceptive words, in the same way that the peace which the treaty is to insure is false and deceptive. The United States is not concerned with peace; it is concerned with pushing through its own imperialist interests, with maintaining its domination over whole areas of the world. This is the only true aim of this Pax Americana, pushed through with the active assistance of As-Sadat, who has willingly lent himself to this treacherous policy.

In the past few years the United States has suffered quite a few serious defeats. Its aggression in Vietnam ended in a catastrophe. The imperialist pacts which were meant to encircle the Soviet Union with an iron band--the CENTO and SEATO pacts--have fallen apart. The U.S. position in such a sensitive area as the Arab world has been shaken, and Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen, and lately also Iran, have fallen out of the domain of the strength of U.S. imperialism. The threat to crude oil resources, which imperialism has been ruthlessly exploiting for many decades, appeared to Washington and other Western centers as a real danger.

And particularly in this situation the dangerous features of the policy of U.S. ruling circles strengthened--namely, the features of dictating U.S. demands to sovereign states. One of the main ideologists of U.S. imperialism and Carter's adviser in foreign policy affairs, Z. Brzezinski, characterized this dangerous trend in U.S. foreign policy by saying that the United States and other countries of the aggressive NATO Pact must strive to enforce their interests far beyond the borders of the pact--in the Middle East, in the Horn of Africa, in south Africa and other areas of the world.

If we assess the "peace" treaty and all that preceded it from this viewpoint, nothing remains behind the pleasing facade of words and the pleasantly sounding orchestra of phrases about peace, because reality is quite different from what Carter claims it is. The treaty, which is officially called a "peace treaty," will not ease tension, it will merely escalate confrontation and feverish armament in the Middle East. Now U.S. imperialism will regard Israel and Egypt as its main props, as its tools for exercising control over a vast area to the east of Algiers up to the Persian Gulf, from the Mediterranean down to Somalia. Such is the background of President Carter's "peace mission." It is not peace-loving but imperialist interests that are behind it. From this viewpoint Carter's signature on the treaty as a "witness" is similar to the demonstration of U.S. military strength, or the dispatch of a group of U.S. F-15 planes to the Middle East after the downfall of the shah dynasty, or strengthening North Yemen's military potential, the promises to the Israeli and Egyptian regimes to send up to $10 billion worth of aid and other instruments of imperialist policy. Because what the United States is concerned with is to lay the foundations of a new political and military pact and to create a new alliance in the Middle East to replace the CENTO Pact.

President Carter's signature on the treaty is yet further proof of how hypocritical the pronouncements are that his policy is "bound to morality" and that its main criterion is the "defense of human rights." The world was again able to convince itself of the great difference between the White House declarations and its deeds. The separate treaty most ruthlessly tramples underfoot the basic human rights of the Palestinian people, their right to live in a free fatherland; but it also tramples underfoot the rights of the Arab people and, in a broader context, the right of all mankind to live without the danger of a military conflict. The separate treaty has laid the fuse to a dangerous powder keg. Israel will continue to occupy territory belonging to the Arab people. The U.S. President's signature has sanctified the Israeli policy of brutal oppression in the occupied territories and Israeli expansive imperialist plans. President Carter knew all about this; and yet this did not disturb him when he lent his name to the document, to the "peace treaty" which tramples underfoot basic human rights--the rights which have no weight in the eyes of the White House if they are balanced on the scales with U.S. imperialist interests.

A false peace, false human rights, these are merely different aspects of the same policy, a false imperialist policy. The world does not need new hotbeds of danger. It does not need new alliances aimed against peace and progress. What it needs is to live without the danger of a military conflict, to live in peace. The path to peace in such a sensitive area of the world as the Middle East is shown by the Soviet Union's proposals, which are also supported by other countries of the socialist community. They are proposals which consistently defend the interests of the people of Arab countries and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people; they are proposals which open the path toward a real, firm and secure peace in the Middle East.

ARAB CP'S ISSUE STATEMENT ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

AU041415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK report: "As-Sadat's Path of Capitulation and Betrayal"]

[Text] Prague, 2 April--A statement by the communist and workers parties of Arab countries on the separate "peace" treaty concluded between As-Sadat's regime and Israel under the aegis of the United States has been issued in Prague.

This act completes, the statement declares, the path of capitulation and betrayal that started with As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and which continued with the signing of the Camp David accords.

The peace treaty is a serious violation of Egypt's independence and national sovereignty. It preserves Israeli occupation of a part of Egyptian territories, makes impossible the establishment of Egypt's true sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula, limits Egypt's freedom in its relations with the Arab countries and sets humiliating conditions because it forces Egypt to agree to the establishment of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with Israel, set up an Egyptian Embassy in occupied Jerusalem and to supply Israel with Egyptian crude oil.

The treaty threatens the interests of Arab peoples and violates the charter of the League of Arab States and mutual defense agreements which aim at weakening and undermining Arab unity in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism; at disrupting the Arab national liberation movement; leading Egypt once and for all out of the front of Arab solidarity in confronting Israeli occupation and imperialism; creating an alliance between Egypt, the Zionist adversaries of Arabs and U.S. imperialism directed against the Arab and African national liberation struggle; and at turning Egypt into a gendarme suppressing the efforts of Arab, African and other peoples to gain freedom and independence.

The treaty delivers a treacherous blow to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. It denies the right of this people to self-determination and the PLO's role as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine, it recognizes Israel's permanent military control over the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip and confirms Israeli annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem. The points of the treaty concerning administrative autonomy represent a plot aiming at preserving Israeli occupation and against the realization of the right of the people of Palestine to create their own independent national state. The treaty threatens peace and security in this region and throughout the world. It envisages the establishment of U.S. military, air and navy bases in Egypt and Israel, enormous shipments of U.S. weapons for--above all--Israel but also for Egypt and the establishment of espionage and early warning stations. The military bloc created on the basis of this treaty is directed against the forces of freedom and progress throughout the world.

The Egytpian-Israeli treaty turns Egypt into a medium and a channel through which Zionist capital as well as the capital of U.S. monopolies and supranational companies will penetrate various Arab countries in order to enslave them economically; undermine their industry; establish control over their commerce, crude oil wealth and the routes via which crude oil is transported; and to prevent the Arab oil-producing states from stipulating fair prices for their crude oil.

The United States has exerted great efforts to bring about this conspiratorial agreement. It pressured Egypt and achieved Egyptian concessions concerning all problems. The United States is trying to restore its direct control over this region; compensate for the enormous political, military and economic losses suffered as a result of the victory of the Iranian revolution and the complete disbanding of the CENTO pact; prevent remarkable revolutionary transformations in the Democratic Yemen, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola and the steadily growing Arab resistance as manifested in the resolutions of the steadfastness front, the Arab People's Congress and the Baghdad summit conference as well as in the charter of the joint national action of Syria and Iraq and in the political program of the PLO.

The signing of this treaty is connected with U.S. global strategy. The treaty does not contain what it claims to contain--peace. On the contrary, it contains seeds of tension and another aggression and is an obstacle to the effort to achieve a just settlement of the Middle East problem.

The communist and workers parties of Arab countries appeal to the Arab people's masses in all countries and to all forces of freedom and progress throughout the world to develop resistance to the treaty. The communist and workers parties of Arab countries call for fulfilling the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference; for implementing the political and economic sanctions prepared against As-Sadat's regime and for fulfilling the resolutions of the Arab People's Congress and the conference of the steadfastness front, which were held in Damascus--the resolution on delivering a blow to U.S. interests, the resolutions on relations with the United States as an adversary as well as the resolution on consolidating cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The communist and workers parties of Arab countries again call for safeguarding most extensive liberties and democracy for the people's masses; for realizing the broadest possible mass actions against the humiliating, disgraceful treaty in the entire Arab world and each individual country; for increasingly close cooperation of all progressive patriotic forces and regimes in the Arab countries and for their unification into the broadest possible combat front; for consolidating cooperation and ties with the Soviet Union--a faithful friend and reliable ally of the Arabs in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for economic and social progress; and for activating joint actions of the masses with the progressive democratic forces and organizations throughout the world in the interest of averting the serious threat represented by the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty to the Arab cause and supreme Arab political and economic interests, to the sovereignty and national independence of Arab countries, to the national liberation movement in Africa and other regions and for world peace. The communist and workers parties of Arab countries are convinced that in the present stage--in which the Arab national liberation movement and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine are increasingly threatened--it is necessary to grant to the people's masses the broadest possible liberties, devote greater attention to their topical demands and halt all forms of persecution and discrimination of patriots and progressive people, of all enemies of imperialism and Zionism, regardless of the faction to which they belong. It is absolutely impermissible to combine the struggle against the treaty with reprisals against patriots and progressive people, expecially against communists--heroic fighters for the interests of their peoples, against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

We welcome the struggle of the fraternal Egyptian people and their progressive patriotic forces against As-Sadat's treachery and plotting in the form of the "peace" treaty, which was imposed on the Egyptian people against their will. We express fraternal solidarity with their heroic struggle to wreck this treaty and have Egypt resume its rightful place in the Arabs' struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The Egyptian people who--thanks to their struggle and the sacrifices they have made and to the unity of their patriotic forces--freed themselves of the yoke of the treaty with Britain, defeated the threefold imperialist aggression in Port Said and wrenched the Suez Canal out of the clutches of imperialist monopolies, are also today capable of wrecking the capitulatory "peace" treaty and of prevailing in the struggle against As-Sadat's betrayal.

We welcome the struggle of the masses of the Palestinian people in the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, who have expressed and still express their dissatisfaction with this treaty and with the so-called "autonomy" and we voice our combat solidarity with them. The struggle of the Arab people's masses for the annulment of the disgraceful treacherous treaty, for liberating the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and for safeguarding the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination and to create an independent national state, will certainly end with the victory over the plot of imperialism and Zionism.

Long live the joint Arab struggle against the disgraceful, treacherous, capitulatory treaty.

SAUDI ATTITUDE TOWARDS AS-SADAT POLICY SCORED

AU051247 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Article by Naim Ashab, Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member: "A Treaty Without a Future"]

[Excerpt] In 1948 the Arab reaction betrayed the Palestinian cause under the slogan of "complete liberation." Today's repetition of its betrayal, carried out through the mediation of its new spokesman As-Sadat, is marked by "complete capitulation." In the period between "complete liberation" and "complete capitulation" the Arab reaction did not do anything but provide the political and moral shield for Israeli crimes, expansionism, aggression and plots--all aiming at liquidating the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Various Arab reactionary regimes have dissociated themselves up to now from openly expressing support for As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. This fact must be noted in isolating and resisting the Egyptian regime and its subversive activity against the Arab liberation movement. At the same time, however, it is necessary to understand that this continence is not based on a principled rejection of As-Sadat's policy. These regimes have supported and financed him from the very beginning and continue to do so in a very generous manner. Saudi Arabia extends to As-Sadat 2 billion [currency not specified] annually. Today it avoids identifying itself with the growing demands to limit this aid and continues to support him, using different pretexts. The fact that it does not express support for As-Sadat's policy stems, however, mainly from the fear that As-Sadat's unrestrained acceleration of this process might result in "commotions in the region, which would not serve Arab or Western interests," as declared by the Saudi crown prince in an interview for the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK.

The isolation of As-Sadat's regime and his capitulatory policy, the fact that the Arab reactionary regimes hesitate to express open support for it and the unconcealed role Washington had to play to attain a success, though a rickety one, are all factors forming the foundation for the conviction that the separate treaty and its goals are doomed to fail. This is the case because the treaty seeks to foil the possibilities for a true, lasting peace that would fulfill the desire of peoples in the Middle East region.

NEW EUROPEAN CURRENCY RELATIONS COULD BE BENEFICIAL

AU051231 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Frantisek Vencovsky article: "Is Western Europe Leaving the Dollar? On the New Arrangement of Currency Relations"]

[Excerpts] The history of the currency development of the capitalist world has entered a new phase. After long negotiations and delays, eight West European states have resolved to set up their own currency bloc as of 13 March 1979.

The substance of the new arrangement lies in the creation of a mechanism which is to safeguard the mutual stability of the exchange rates of the associated foreign currencies.

The New Situation and Our Interests

The share of the new West European association in our foreign trade with developed capitalist states amounts to about 46 percent. This, therefore, is the extent to which we will be connected with the foreign currency and exchange rate policies of the new system, which forms a significant whole in terms of economy and currency.

Undoubtedly the stability on foreign currency markets establishes more favorable conditions for our own exchange rate, foreign currency and price policies. However, one should reckon with the West European currency system gradually establishing a united joint foreign currency policy toward the rest of the world and thus with the conditions of foreign trade becoming more demanding than if the trade were carried out only with the individual partners. If it is possible to stabilize the West European currencies, this will mean an improvement in the foreign currency quality of the countries in question. It will become more demanding to acquire these currencies. And this merely underscores the urgent demand for improving the quality and world standards of our production, as was again seriously pointed out by the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session.

This year our exports to nonsocialist states are to increase 7 percent. Engineering--our main means of payment for insuring the imports of raw materials, foodstuffs and world technology--is meant to have a decisive share in the creation of freely exchangeable foreign currencies. If the new European currency system will create a stable sphere of foreign currency and exchange rate in the capitalist world, its foreign currencies will become a sought-for payment means. This provides a certain, even though most demanding, orientation for our own production and foreign trade policy.

BENO ATTENDS CPCZ MEMBERSHIP CARD EXCHANGE CONFERENCE

LD052110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A state-wide conference of secretaries for political-organizational work of regional CPCZ committees and city party committees in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today.

It concerned itself with exchanges of experiences from the progress of the implementation of the resolution of the Central Committee of the party on preparations for exchanges of membership cards. Considerable attention has been paid to topical issues of party life, to political-organizational and educational work of party organs and primary organizations in mobilizing communists for the fulfillment of economic tasks of the current year and the Sixth 5-Year Plan according to the conclusions of the 11th and other meetings of the party Central Committee.

The conference was chaired by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee.

RUDE PRAVO LAUDS PARTY'S RETURN TO PRE-1969 MARXISM-LENINISM

LD051720 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today's RUDE PRAVO carries an extensive article by Antonin Zazvorka entitled "Lessons From Great Trials and Struggles" which starts off by quoting from "lessons of the crisis-ridden development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress". The article points out that in the period of the last 10 years of challenging work by the party and people, the historical significance of the April 1969 CPCZ Central Committee session is more revealing. That is where a decisive confrontation took place between Marxist-Leninist forces and rightwing opportunists and revisionists and in which the future fate of the party and country were decided.

The election of the new party leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, created the decisive conditions to overcome the protracted crisis in the party and society, and for determined action against the rightwing opportunist and antisocialist forces. RUDE PRAVO points out that the first and imperative step in the normalization process was to map out a clear political line as the fundamental condition for a differentiation, a gradual purge and the unification of the ranks of the entire party on Marxist-Leninist foundations.

The party, headed by its new leadership, launched a decisive but at the same time exceedingly complicated and difficult struggle for restoring the party's unity--for restoring its leading force in society after the April CPCZ Central Committee session. The consistent application of the operational directive of the May session of the party's Central Committee in 1969 helped to lead the party back to Marxist-Leninist positions, clarify its course and methods, and give it a restored and clear class vision making it possible to unite within the party all its honest and sincere members.

In the process of consolidating the party, restoring all its decisive factors as well as its ideological, organizational and action unity, an important role was played by the documents adopted by the December session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1970.

"Lessons of the crisis-ridden development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress" and the resolution on topical questions pertaining to the unity of the party stress that the internal unity of the party ranks is the basic prerequisite for systematically consolidating the party's leading role in all spheres of social life, RUDE PRAVO notes. It goes on to point out that the analysis of the causes and effects of the crisis-ridden development in the party, contained in these documents, convincingly demonstrated the high price which our socialist society had to pay for the disintegration of the party's unity.

It also confirmed the historic lesson that the party can be the leading force in building socialism, forecast the development of society, work out a correct political line and implement it consistently only on the basis of Marxist-Leninist political, ideological and organizational unity. In this unity lies the source of its strength, a reflection of its responsibility to the working class and the rest of the working people, as well as the condition for a firm alliance with the people.

The majority of the party and the people accepted the outcome of the January session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1968 as an expression of the absolute necessity for dealing with the crisis that had developed in the party and with the expectation that it would mark the beginning of the decisive elimination of the shortcomings and mistakes of the pre-January period and the beginning of the development of fresh activity in the party and society. But it soon became clear that the party leadership at that time, headed by Aleksandr Dubcek, was incapable of dealing with the tasks which the Central Committee had taken upon itself.

The rightwingers, who had already previously mustered their forces, taking advantage of the mounting crisis-ridden development in the party and society, saw their chances and gradually launched a widely organized offensive. They lost no time in taking advantage of the fact that a clear line had not been mapped out in a concrete manner, as well as the absence of an unambiguous directive for implementing the January Central Committee session. The rightwing opportunists used and misused the notion of the January session as an empty incantation [zarikavani] for its willful and demagogic interpretations, which were diametrically opposed to the conclusions of the January CPCZ Central Committee session, RUDE PRAVO notes.

On the pretext of correcting mistakes and reviving socialism, they organized cunning pressure campaigns in order to call into question the very ideological foundations of the socialist system, to discredit the communist party in the eyes of the public and represent the stage of building the socialist state as a period of obscurantism. The antisocialist forces proceeded from the basic motto of anticommunism: Destroy the party from within. Under the cloak of so-called democratization, they strove to break up the revolutionary party, to torpedo the ideological and organizational principles of its structure, and eliminate its leading role.

They created a great hullabaloo in developing their concept of the so-called Czechoslovak model of socialism, based on the theory and practice of pluralism, with a free interplay of contradictory political forces, eliminating the leading role of the working class and of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and restoring the bourgeois political parties and their rivalries for political power with the aim of reverting developments back to the pre-February situation.

According to revisionists' proposals, which they even intended to codify in the statutes then in preparation, the party, led by a so-called independent intellectual elite, was to change from a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party into a social democratic free association of ideologically diverse people--a mere debating society founded on the principles of the so-called right of the minority, RUDE PRAVO writes.

Under the slogan "a new policy can only be carried out with new people" the witch hunts led to the ousting from their posts of honest and tested militants, who were replaced by people with rightwing, opportunist, extremist views, and unstable of character. Many of them unequivocally advocated antisocialist and anti-Soviet attitudes. In conjunction with the reactionary forces at home and abroad, the right gradually intensified its subversive activities, and in mid-1968 it overtly adopted a counterrevolutionary platform.

The full completion of the counterrevolutionary plan was prevented by internationalist assistance, which the Soviet Union and four other fraternal socialist countries rendered our party, country and people, with the aim of defending and saving socialism. This assistance at the same time created the fundamental conditions for a successful political struggle against the right and for the final defeat of the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, RUDE PRAVO emphasizes.

At the 1968 November session of the CPCZ Central Committee, it proved possible to obtain the adoption of a resolution exposing the role of the antisocialist forces prior to August 1968, and describing rightwing opportunism as the main danger within the party. This provided the Marxist-Leninist forces within the party with significant support to rally for a decisive showdown with the right, to overcome chaos and subversion, and to establish calm and order. The right, which in conjunction with the counterrevolutionary elements, had resorted, in the course of the previous months and especially after 21 August, to methods of bourgeois radicalism, systematically created chaos, constant tension and disturbances. It came to feel that it was beginning to lose its influence. This is why it attempted to maintain its positions at whatever cost by further increasing its subversive activities in order to decelerate and block the normalization process. It masterminded the most varied provocations and crisis situation within the party and society. It organized mass antisocialist and anti-Soviet demonstrations, and fanned the flames of nationalist and chauvinist manifestations. On the other hand, however, there were a growing number of statements by working people demanding firm measures against the wreckers of the republic, RUDE PRAVO goes on to say.

The April 1969 CPCZ Central Committee session fulfilled its historic mission. By electing a new party leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, it opened a new stage. The greatness, complexity and difficulty of the tasks which then faced the party and society inevitably required the party to be headed by someone who personified the revolutionary experience of our party as well as the international communist movement, a man with principles, uncompromising, with high moral qualities, a loyal Marxist-Leninist firmly committed to positions of proletarian internationalism. All this is characterized by the personality of Comrade Gustav Husak. Historic lessons learned from the bitter experience of millions of people, viewed retrospectively, clarify the objective picture in the context of historic developments in a time of political trends, and reveal the harmfulness of the long-term effects caused by rightwing and antisocialist forces in the party and society, making it possible to draw fundamental conclusions from this difficult period and the struggles for the future.

A thorough and all-round analysis of the causes, manifestations and consequences of the crisis-ridden development, as well as the generalization of the experiences gained in overcoming it, was seen by the party as an essential condition for further developing socialism, as well as part of the fulfillment of its internationalist duty. Concurrently, it gained valuable--albeit very costly--positive experiences in the methods of leading the working class and people of our country and the state out of the crisis, RUDE PRAVO notes.

It goes on to say: The program for overcoming the crisis was based on the systematic application of Leninist ideas, on the application of political methods based on a clear-cut class approach. The primary method for dealing with the situation was to win over the masses to do positive work and to solve the concrete tasks in consolidating the economy.

The new party leadership proceeded from the premise that the overwhelming majority of the working people were not and could not be interested in destructive activities, in the negation of those fundamental values which are the result of the socialist construction of society, but on the contrary, that they were concerned about its development and perfection.

The program for overcoming the crisis which the party proclaimed after April 1969--the program for further developing a socialist society--was correctly understood by our people as a guarantee of their livelihood and social certainties. The application of socialist principles in economic management and administration, restoring the role of the plan, and introducing order in remuneration and prices gave people confidence in the party's economic policy, all the more so since they saw for themselves that even those problems which had accumulated and mounted long before 1968 were being gradually solved.

The significance of an exclusively political solution to the crisis lies in the fact that it made it possible to avoid sectarian approaches which did not appreciate the importance of patient, well-considered political and educational work, and of winning over broad sections of the working people for its implementation. That is how many honest people, disoriented at first by the demagogic slogans of the rightwingers, were gradually convinced about their true intentions and objectives: Denying and distorting the fundamental values of socialism, the logical result of which was the destruction of the entire system of values and, in the final analysis, leading to the subversion of socialist society, RUDE PRAVO stresses.

It points out that people understood that the new party leadership had opposed the policy of the rightwing opportunists, who were aiming at the disintegration of society, anarchy and insecurity, with a program of economic, social and human certainties.

The intensive political and educational work of explanation to win over the broadest sections of the population, expressed in Gottwald's "Facing the Masses", became a permanent feature of CPCZ policy. The lessons learned from the crisis-ridden development in connection with everyday life helped to make easier the solution of existing problems, as well as those which arose, and to translate program intentions into deeds and reveal the active devotion of millions of working people.

Hand-in-hand with the restoration of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, a complex and difficult struggle had to be waged for the party's leading role in all spheres of the state and social system. The experience gained in the period of consolidation patently confirmed that the most effective way of overcoming various types of erroneous trends and views and of shaping a constantly firmer unity of the party was a clear, scientifically justified party program for the present and future, as well as its consistent application in all its respects and, as a whole, a critical and demanding approach toward every member of the party, RUDE PRAVO states. It stresses that errors and shortcomings cannot be forgiven; they must be remedied.

The line and content of cadre policy in the period of overcoming the effects of the crisis were clearly expressed by the operational directive adopted by the May 1969 CPCZ Central Committee session. It states: The main political criterion of cadre policy in the present period is the way each individual will commit himself in the difficult period, carry the burden of responsibility and commitment for the cause of communism and socialism.

The party linked the political struggle with the solution of the pressing task of consolidating the economy, with the promotion of labor activity and with the solution of social problems. Thanks to the principled policy of our party and the great understanding shown by the CPSU and other fraternal parties, it was possible to bring about a speedy restoration of comradely relations. In a comparatively short time it was possible to master the consolidation process, to link the struggle against the rightwingers with overcoming past mistakes and shortcomings, as well as with the solution of practical tasks connected with the construction of socialism, RUDE PRAVO states.

Thus the 14th congress was able to note, the article continues, that the party was once more capable of fully implementing its mission of being the leading force in socialist society and in organizing the working class, the farmers and intelligentsia as well as the other strata of society for fulfilling further tasks. At the same time it turned the attention of the entire party to the tasks of the vast program of all-round development of a mature socialist society. The realistic character of the party's program is an essential feature of the businesslike nature of its forms of work, of its responsibility for the direction and successful development of society.

In the lessons from the process of overcoming the crisis development of 1968-69 the party and the working people of our country have acquired over the past 10 years, in addition to fulfilling the demanding tasks set by the 14th and 15th party congresses, a great deal of new experience. They have resulted in the purposeful and consistent work of the Central Committee, in a wealth of political and organisational work of the entire party, of the state economic and public bodies and organizations and of all the components of the National Front. It has been a dogged and hard struggle, in which the heroism and selflessness of communists and non-party people was displayed every day in the process of implementing the conclusions of the 14th and 15th congresses; the party has been consolidated and has multiplied its forces. It has enhanced its readiness for action and deepened its influence in every sphere of society's life.

The consistent application of all aspects of the Leninist concept of democratic centralism and inner-party democracy has led to a substantial increase of the activity of communists and has enabled the organizations to lead a regular and full party life. This has had the effect of improving the work of state and economic bodies, of making the work of public organization more purposeful.

The results we have achieved over the past 10 years strengthen the party's authority among the broad masses of working people, they consolidate their confidence in the party's policy. This whole process has caused a significant shift in the political consciousness of the people. And, together with the growth of political consciousness, it has in turn influenced and continues to influence people's activity in building a developed socialist society.

The restoration of the party's leading role and the development of inner-party democracy on the basis of the party statutes have again inevitably found expression in the reestablishment and further development of socialist democracy throughout our society and state in the period of political consolidation.

The process of intensifying and improving socialist democracy, which is being developed on the basis of the programs of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses on the broad platform of the National Front, constitutes the backbone of the continuous evolution of our socialist state, in which virtually every citizen is able to assert his interests, activities and initiatives.

One of the main tasks of political and economic consolidation has consisted in strengthening the authority of the socialist state and reinforcing its class and political foundations, renovating its mission of being the instrument of a new working class and working people. This was conditioned by insuring the party's leading role and the leading mission of the working class in the sphere of the state, the National Front and throughout the political system.

The consistent application of Leninist principles in our party and in the entire political system has made its possible in the course of the reconstruction period to gradually overcome all that had paralyzed the party and the whole of society before January 1968 and in the crisis years of 1968-69, and that had jeopardized the upsurge of our socialist homelands. The all-round development of our political system has been greatly influenced by the results of the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 14th party congress and by the successes achieved in every sphere of life in our society over the past few years. The activity of the National Front, all the public organizations, and all the noncommunist political parties united in it has been raised, and the National Front's position within the socialist society has been consolidated alongside the leading role of the CPCZ.

The restored Gottwaldian quality of the National Front, as a well-tested and constant form of our political system, is evident, above all, from the fact that the National Front is the broadest political platform on which the efforts of the public organizations and other political parties are being combined, and the preconditions for the active participation of the broadest popular masses in the direction and administration of public affairs are being created under CPCZ leadership, RUDE PRAVO points out. It then notes: every public organization has its specific mission, forms and methods of work. They have, however, one thing in common: As components of the National Front they share in implementing one common aim, which is the construction of developed socialism.

The revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society in particular, but also the other organizations, are developing a wide range of activities on the basis of the conclusions of their congresses, and they are succeeding in winning over the million-strong ranks of their members in the spirit of the party's policy and aims--for implementing the decisions of the 15th party congress--in developing socialist relationships between people, in actively contributing to the growth of political and working activity and in assisting the party in educating the people in a socialist spirit.

In its article, RUDE PRAVO then recalls that the present task lies in the entire National Front and each one of its components and organizations using more intensively the wide possibilities offered by our socialist democracy. This will make it possible, under CPCZ leadership in all of state and public life, to apply even more effectively the activity of people and initiative, as well as control by the citizens and their creative share in the direction and administration of public affairs. This will mainly be brought about by a more pronounced activation especially of the basic links of all the components of the National Front in the concrete conditions of the working places and homes of people, and by a purposeful and effective combination of their specific activities with fulfilling society's tasks.

Every new phase is accompanied by higher demands on party work, on the reinforcement and constant renewal of its ideological and organizational unity. That is why when elaborating the program for the further construction of an advanced socialist society, the 15th congress devoted such great attention to the party as such, to the future consolidation of its clear class character as the vanguard of the working class and the working people to the improvement of its internal life and deepening Leninist principles and to increasing the efficiency of its cognitive, programming, operational and control functions.

Everyday life and practice convinces us that the effectiveness of party influence and successes in implementing the established political line in any sphere of socialist construction directly depends on the standard of political and organizational and ideological and educational work. This standard is determined by a series of significant factors. This especially includes the systematic verification for implementing the line of the party's policy, the decisions of its bodies, increasing the role and responsibilities of primary organizations, the capability of party bodies and organizations to implement and correctly apply the leading role of the party vis-a-vis the state, economic and social bodies and organizations, and the systematic improvement of mass political, ideological and educational work among the working people, RUDE PRAVO stresses.

On the basis of the results attained since April 1969 and in the struggle for implementing the line set by the 14th and 15th congresses, significant progress has been made in the practical application of the criteria underlying a class approach, a party spirit, a communist ideological consciousness, high demands on professional and political training, as well as on moral qualities of cadres. A greater degree of planning and purposefulness has been applied, thereby creating the conditions for a sound stabilization of cadres, of whom the absolute majority have proved invaluable to the party. This confirms that the party has a sufficient number of capable people who are maturing as they are receiving new tasks.

The care for their systematic political and professional growth is favorably reflected in improving the quality of the class and social composition of party ranks.

Cadre work continues to focus attention on the steadily wider incorporation of young trained people in responsible work. In the spirit of the Leninist principle of linking experienced cadres with young people, the necessary generation continuity is being manifested, together with the utilization of the advantages and abilities of people of all age groups. Proof of this lies in the fact that in the committees of the CPCZ primary organizations, 25 percent of those elected at last year's annual membership meeting are young people.

The systematic process of preparing the party and each of its members for new and more challenging tasks in further phases is likewise reflected in the present stage of intensive preparations for the exchange of party cadres and the accompanying talks with every party member about his personal contribution in implementing the conclusions of the 14th and 15th congresses. The purpose of this is to ascertain and utilize reserves in the activities of each communist, every organization, and to promote a communist approach to the appraisal and evaluation of the person's own work, the article in RUDE PRAVO underlines.

In the past 10 years, our republic has attained irrefutable successes in all sectors of the economy. Every sober and objective thinking person recognizes this and must recognize it. All the categories of the fundamental values of socialism have been consolidated and this has had a favorable impact on the gradual improvement of people's living standards, as well as on the international position and the increased authority of our socialist state, but above all on the fact that the working people of our country are contributing their inexhaustible creative forces to the lofty objective of the all-round enhancement of their country. They are doing this with strong confidence in their own dignified future and in strengthening the forces of peace, democracy and socialism the world over, today's RUDE PRAVO stresses in conclusion.

VECERNIK NOTES PROBLEMS WITH ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU051237 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 3 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Eng M. Ondrik article: "After a Year of Experimenting in the Bratislava Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] A year has already passed since the comprehensive experiment on efficiency and quality control began to be implemented in selected economic organizations. In Bratislava five production organizations, belonging to three different economic production units, are participating in the experiment. Apart from these production organizations the principles of the experiment have also been implemented in nonproduction organizations: In four research institutes, one planning and two sales organizations.

In the first year of the experiment all the selected production enterprises achieved positive economic results. Their fulfillment and sometimes even overfulfillment of all basic tasks set by the plan was, on the average, several points higher than that of all nonexperimenting enterprises together, the dynamicism of production growth they achieved was more than 8 percent higher and profit was even more than 30 percent higher. All experimenting enterprises overfulfilled deliveries for domestic trade and for export to socialist states.

However, apart from the positive results there have also been some rather serious deficiencies with which the enterprise and supra-enterprise organs will have to cope speedily. This applies, above all, to violating the principle of the stability and long-term nature of the plan. The detailed plan was changed in each enterprise in the course of last year. The Slovnaft and Matador enterprises and the George Dimitrov chemical plant, which belong to the Slovchemia economic production unit had not even detailed their plans for the 1978-80 period until last December.

Rather serious deficiencies are also appearing in the experimenting enterprises on fulfilling indexes that characterize work quality. This applies to the newly introduced indexes of "complaints by consumers and payments of claims," which are now being routinely assessed. Each of the experimenting enterprises had expenditures amounting to hundreds of thousands in these indexes and--except for the George Dimitrov chemical plant and Slovnaft--the remaining three experimenting enterprises' expenditures further increased in comparison with the preceding years. These indexes unanimously demonstrate the shortcomings and reserves still existing in the quality of work and quality of delivered products.

COMMENTATOR REPORTS ON CARTER'S ENERGY PROGRAM

DW061051 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 6 Apr 79 DW

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] The energy problems of the United States are serious and they will become even more critical. With this dramatic statement, my listeners, President Carter addressed his compatriots, telling them about a new energy-saving program. The alternatives pointed out by the White House chief will hit the Americans like a shock. As of June the federal regulation of prices will be lifted which protected the consumer to an extent against being unconditionally exposed to strangulation by oil companies.

U.S. oil capital for almost 30 years has doggedly fought for the elimination of these federal regulations. Now the oil companies are mercilessly exploiting the temporary absence of Iranian oil to create a new false oil crisis in order to pressure the government and make it yield to the demands of Exxon, Standard Oil, and Mobil Oil.

The announced lifting of federal price regulations is a grave capitulation by the Carter administration to big business. In his speech given to the American television audience, the U.S. President justified his submission by saying that the oil companies must be given an incentive to open up new energy sources that would reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil. Today the United States must import 50 percent of its oil, a situation that is considered in Washington a very strategic challenge, particularly on the brink of an oil boycott.

The first result of lifting federal price regulations will hit the purse of every American. The oil market under the unlimited price dictate of oil monopolies will experience an enormous increase of consumer prices for gasoline at filling stations, heating oil, and all kinds of oil products. The U.S. President was appeasing the Americans, saying that the trusts must pay taxes for every barrel of domestic oil they will be selling as of June for higher prices on the market.

The influential oil lobby did not just torpedo Carter's first energy-saving program 2 years ago, which envisaged interference in the sacred profit sphere, it eliminated similar taxes twice through Congressional decisions. Aside from the fact that Carter's energy program will help the monopolies gain new profits, first reactions show that nobody believes this direction will offer a real alternative. Even if energy prices will continue to increase drastically, it is not likely that something will take place which the U.S. President in his radio and television message ordered as the future norm of American way of life. The Americans are supposed to save more energy, they should strictly observe the speed limit of 60 miles on U.S. highways, they should drive 15 miles less a week, they should form car pools in going to work, or, if the way to the job is short, they should walk. Otherwise it would be inevitable to close down filling stations on weekends.

Until now the establishment of an effective mass transport system and many other measures failed in the United States because of the profit greediness and squandering by powerful automobile and oil trusts. Colossal squandering of raw materials in the United States always has been considered a means of making profit. As long as priority is given to monopolist interests rather than national problems, as was clearly expressed in Carter's energy message, it will hardly be possible to implement an energy-saving program that the United States needs more urgently than ever in view of the annual $30 billion deficit and its devastating effect of U.S. currency.

HONECKER GREETS KHOMEYNI ON PROCLAMATION OF REPUBLIC

AU051410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 79 AU

["Telegram on the Proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran: Erich Honecker's Congratulations to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni"]

[Text] To His Holiness

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni

Qum--Iran

On the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran I extend to your holiness, cordial greetings and congratulate you and the Iranian people on the historic decision against the monarchy and oppression.

Holiness, permit me to renew the assurance that the GDR is showing full sympathy for this struggle of the Iranian people.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your holiness my best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

Erich Honecker

Chairman of the GDR State Council

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Airport Welcome

LD051222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim arrived in Berlin today for an official visit to the GDR. He was invited by the government. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer cordially welcomed the guest at Berlin Airport. Dr Waldheim is being accompanied by his wife and leading members of the UN Secretariat. Official talks will take place in the Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

Besides Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Dr Kurt Waldheim and his entourage were welcomed by Deputy GDR Foreign Ministers, Ambassador Peter Florin, leader of the GDR's permanent mission at the United Nations, and Bernhard Neugebauer, as well as by other leading workers of the GDR Foreign Ministry. Dr Peter Alfons Steiniger, president of the GDR's German League for the United Nations, as well as Dr Hans Walser, Austrian ambassador in the GDR, were also present. The UN secretary general is being accompanied, among others, by Deputy Secretary General Rolf Bjoernerstedt of the UN's Department for Political and Security Affairs, and by Ferdinand Mayerhofer-Gruenbuehel, special adviser to the secretary general.

Fischer Talks

LD060252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Effective disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear sphere, are an indispensable prerequisite for further consolidating and extending the process of detente. This was stressed unanimously by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim during an official talk today.

They paid tribute to the results of the 10th special UN session on disarmament as a constructive step in this direction. Dr Waldheim emphasized that the United Nations should give first priority to the discussion of disarmament questions. Oskar Fischer explained the concrete and far-reaching initiatives of the socialist states to contain the arms race and prevent a nuclear world war. The conclusion of a worldwide treaty banning the use or the threat of force in international relations is particularly urgent.

During the frank exchange of views on important problems of international relations both sides stressed the positive development of the process of detente in Europe following the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation. An important part in this had been played by the European treaty system and the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin whose central provision was that West Berlin was not a part of the FRG and must not be governed by it.

Intensified neofascist activities in various countries are directed against the trustful cooperation of European states. The GDR foreign minister spoke of the need for countering this danger by the resolute action of all peace-loving and democratic forces.

Oskar Fischer condemned China's aggression against Vietnam as a grave violation of the principles of the UN Charter.

The secretary general agreed that a lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved only by means of a complex solution involving all parties concerned, and with strict regard for the rights of the Palestinian people. The GDR, its foreign minister declared, would take an unswerving stand for Israel's complete withdrawal from all territories occupied since 1967. It supports the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people, including the right to form a state of their own, and advocates the creation of guarantees for the existence and security of all states in the region. The separate treaty between Israel and Egypt which was rejected by the overwhelming majority of Arab states does not serve these aims.

Oskar Fischer and Dr Kurt Waldheim paid tribute to the just struggle of the peoples in southern Africa for independence and self-determination. The democratic transformation of international economic relations was described as an important task for the peaceful and constructive cooperation of states.

The UN secretary general paid tribute to the GDR's active and constructive cooperation within the UN Organization.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD052332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Economic relations between the GDR and Cuba have developed successfully. This is stated in the communique on the ninth meeting of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Cuba. The meeting took place in Berlin from 2 to 5 April. The delegations were led by Gerhard Weiss, SED Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba.

Both delegations assessed as positive the fact that the volume of trade in both directions envisaged in the long-term trade agreement for 1979 will be substantially exceeded this year. The communique states that economic and scientific-technical cooperation has recently been directed primarily toward the engineering industry, the chemical, construction materials and light industries. Cooperation in these industries produced advantages to both sides.

At the meeting of the economic committee the delegations also discussed how the economic agreements concluded between the governments of the two countries can be implemented. The meeting heard a report dealing with the temporary employment of Cuban workers, and their further training, in GDR enterprises. In the past, the communique says, particular attention was paid to the training of Cuban skilled workers and engineering-technical cadres in the GDR for important industries in Cuba.

The economic committee confirmed agreements on scientific-technical cooperation including agreements on standardization and measuring techniques and on the fishing industry. It was also decided to draw up a program concerning key tasks of scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-1985 period.

VERNER RECEIVES VIETNAM'S NGUYEN VAN LINH

LD052102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, today received the delegation of the Vietnam Trade Unions Federation, led by Nguyen Van Linh, Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions Federation, for a friendly talk. The two politicians discussed implementing the decisions of the party congresses of the two fraternal parties, and the successful development of state relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Paul Verner informed Nguyen Van Linh about the extensive relief measures for Vietnam and the active solidarity of the GDR people, who unanimously condemn China's aggression against Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Linh gave an account of Vietnam's successful struggle against the Chinese aggressors. He thanked the SED Central Committee and GDR Government and people for the great support and internationalist aid they have extended to the Vietnamese people in every situation.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CAPITALIST COUNTRIES--The GDR's international cooperation with capitalist countries at the moment involves 130 projects in 30 countries. Between 1975 and late 1978 the GDR had concluded 4 contracts with 17 capitalist states comprising such new forms of economic cooperation between East and West as industrial cooperation, scientific-technical cooperation, and joint ventures on third markets. Thus, the GDR and FRG are jointly building a textile plant in Ethiopia. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1202 GMT 1 Apr 79 DW]

HUSZAR ADDRESSES NATION ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU051141 Budapest NEPSZBADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of 3 April radio and television address by MSZMP Politburo member and Hungarian Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar to the Hungarian people on the eve of the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, entitled "Current Achievements Herald the Historical Significance of the Liberation."]

[Text] My dear listeners, dear comrades, on our greatest feast, on the anniversary of our liberation I greet every citizen of our socialist homeland on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the government.

The day, 4 April 1945, was a decisive turning point in Hungary's 1,000 years of history and in the life, rich in struggles, of the Hungarian people. Against the often dark background of our past, the day when the Soviet Army drove the last hordes of German fascists and their Hungarian collaborators from our country's territory and liberated the whole country glows with an ever purer light. In greeting this day, our people once more lower the flag of respect and gratitude before the memory of all those who sacrificied their lives and blood for freedom. We think with deep gratitude and feelings of proletarian internationalism of the Soviet Union, of its people, of the Soviet heroes who, 34 years ago in the great war which decided the fate not just of Europe but of the whole world, brought freedom to Hungarian soil, too. We think with gratitude and esteem of the Hungarian antifascist heroes who courageously dared to resist the fascist tide which threatened the country with extinction. We pay our respects to all the peoples whose sons took part in our homeland's liberation.

With 4 April 1945 the development began of these new conditions in which the efforts of the working people were given intelligent and realistic aims. The radical change in the material, social and cultural life of working people and the recognized international standing of our homeland both proclaim the growing historical significance of the liberation. Three decades of freedom have confirmed us in the historic lesson that if a people takes the direction of its fate into its own hands with correct political leadership, it can achieve marvelous things in construction, culture and the beautification and enrichment of human life. The other lesson of general validity of the historical process which began with the liberation is that the basic condition of our development is the well fostered, fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist state. In the Soviet Union we respect not only the liberator but also the selfless friend always ready to help, the comrade-in-arms and ally. We can always build on this solid support in the attainment of our socialist aims and in the defense of our achievements.

Our achievements are organically linked to the progressive endeavors of our national past and are inseparable from the inspiring, organizing, guiding and encouraging activity over six decades by the communist party. Through the party of the working class, our people arrived at the recognition of the possibility of historic action and the action program. That program showed--and shows today--what must be done, what moves society forward, and what fulfills the people's desires.

Dear comrades, my friends, there were and are problems. More than once life has put us to a stern test. But the industry and talent of our people have been able to develop in peace and in the midst of our struggles. In the last two decades our development has been unbroken. [paragraph continues]

We have defended and consolidated the power of the working class, carried through the socialist reorganization of agriculture, further developed our system for controlling the economy in the service of the socialist planned economy, and have broadened and deepened one of the main features of our state and society, socialist democracy. As a result of purposeful work, the national income has risen four and a half times. Industrial production eight times, and agricultural production by twice in comparison with 1950. The real wage per earner has grown two and a half times and the real per capita income more than three times. The Hungarian people are working successfully at the building of developed socialism for the achievement of the aims indicated at the 11th congress. Significant results have already been achieved in the implementation of the Fifth 5-Year Plan in the period so far. We are now working in world economic conditions which are more difficult than ever, but we can have justifiable confidence in the creative abilities of our people. Our most critical task at present is to consolidate what we have achieved so far in material production and in the life of our people and to lay the foundation for future development. A key question in the implementation of the task is to rectify the situation in the balance of the people's economy by stressing quality and efficiency factors.

Our latest considerations call attention to the fact that in the development process of more than 3 years in the current 5-year plan period we cannot remain satisfied with economic efficiency and the development of the balance of payments. The plan for our people's economy this year sets realistic targets. With work of a higher standard than hitherto showing intelligent and active initiative, with the consistent implementation of the resolutions, and with greater harmony between what is said and what is done, this plan can be fulfilled. But we can only achieve our aims if every single person, whether he works at a planning desk or workbench, whether as leader or subordinate, acts as a matter of his own land to the best of his knowledge and conscientiously.

Dear comrades, my friends, the basic external condition for our work in building up our country is peace. We know full well that this is decisively the result of the defensive strength, unity and joint struggle of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. In helping and defending each other, our countries have become factors which determine world processes. The great strength, diplomacy of peace and harmonized activity of the socialist community have set in motion a process of detente during which there may be stoppages but which cannot be reversed. This policy receives great and growing support from the working class and mass of people of the capitalist countries and from the hundreds of millions of people in the developing countries.

We have not reached the end of the struggle. Most recently the attack by the adventurist Chinese leadership, dictated by great-power arrogance, against socialist Vietnam caused peace-loving humanity concern. We are in the highest measure in solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and with its people, and we hope that finally, after its long, glorious war of liberation against the American aggressors and its victory against the Chinese invaders, it may be able to build its socialist homeland in peace.

The international situation is complex, but looked at historically it can provide a basis for our hopes. Imperialism is no longer the decisive lord of the world and can no longer do what it pleases as the fancy takes it.

The peace-loving forces are mighty and invincible. The progress of humanity cannot be halted. The Hungarian people are confident that the universal interest of humanity and common sense will prevail, that their efforts in the struggle for detente will be crowned with success and that the road to a new world war can be blocked for ever.

Dear comrades, we have many friends in Europe and in the world who, celebrating with us, commemorate this anniversary who keep our achievements in evidence and who esteem our contribution to the cause of progress. Let this also encourage us to even better work. Sincerely I wish that, by availing yourselves sensibly of the opportunities, you should engage in good strength and health in the strengthening of the socialist national entity, the attainment of our joint country-building objectives, and within this in the fulfillment of your personal family plans. I sincerely wish that your lives and your good endeavors should be accompanied by numberous successes, joy and happiness for every day.

NEPSZABADSAG CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

AU051422 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 4 April, page 9, carries a 1,000 word report by its correspondent Istvan L. Szabo, datelined Washington, 3 April 1979 and entitled "Alarm Signal in Pennsylvania and What Is Behind It: Confused Explanations and Responsible Persons Who Cannot Be Found," on the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident.

Szabo notes that on his way to the "danger zone" the main street of Goldsboro was "completely deserted" and quotes a statement by a resident to the effect that, following the evacuation of pregnant women and preschool children, almost all families had left since reassurances were futile in view of many contradictory radio and television reports, and that the telephone system broke down, long rows of cars waited at filling stations and traffic jams developed on the highways out of the area.

Szabo speaks of "panic"--owing to the sounding of an "air defense alarm siren"--and "confusion among civil defense personnel"--owing to conflicting interpretations of Governor Thornburgh's announcement in Harrisburg of preparations for a general evacuation of the area. He notes Metropolitan Edison Company's delay in notifying the authorities of the "dangerous accident," by which time "a stronger-than-normal radioactive radiation was measured in the plant area," and says that the company's technicians "gave confused explanations for the cause of the radiation."

Describing the plant malfunctions factually, Szabo implies a conflict of interests regarding the technical means that should be applied to resolve the problem at the plant: "On this point the United States is confronted by a conflict between sacred private property and state intervention, which is spoken of as a bogeyman." He dwells at length on Sen Edward Keenedy's criticism of the "precipitate" construction of nuclear plants and Sen Gary Hart's criticism of the attitude of the personnel of privately operated plants, who are "responsible only to company stockholders." Szabo notes that Metropolitan Edison President Walter Creitz merely shrugged when reporters asked him who would decide the "risky matter" of the conditions of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

KADAR RECEIVES FORMER, NEW COMMANDERS OF SOVIET ARMY GROUP

LD052006 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Thursday Colonel-General Fedor Filipovich Krivda, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary, who is leaving, and Colonel-General Vladimir Ivanovich Sivenok, the new commander of the army group.

Held at the party central committee headquarters in Budapest, the meeting, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended also by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Army General Lajos Czinege, member of the CC and defense minister. Also present was Vladimir Yakovlevic Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

LOSONCZI PRESENTS STATE HONOR TO OUTGOING SOVIET COMMANDER

LD052008 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has conferred the Order of the Red Banner to Colonel-General Fedor Filipovich Krivda, departing commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in Hungary, in recognition of his devoted work for deepening international relations between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and comradeship-at-arms and cooperation between the Hungarian national and Soviet armies.

The honour was presented Thursday by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, at a ceremony held in the parliament building.

GYORGY LAZAR, JOZSEF MARJAI LEAVE FOR SOVIET UNION

LD051452 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar has left for Moscow at the invitation of Aleksey Kosygin, head of the Soviet Government. Gyorgy Lazar is accompanied by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, the chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL APPROVES PAPAL APPOINTMENTS

LD051248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II has appointed Hungarian Roman Catholic prelates. The pope has appointed Dr Laszlo Vaskai, titular bishop and apostolic administrator of Veszprem, as diocesan bishop of Veszprem. Dr Istvan Bagi, director of the papal Hungarian institute, has been named auxiliary bishop of Esztergom. Dr Gyula Szakos, parish priest of Sarvar has been appointed auxiliary bishop of Szekesfehervar. Finally, Izidor Marosi, titular abbot and rural dean of Kecskemet, has been designated auxiliary bishop of Vac. The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic gave its consent in advance to the appointments.

MTI REPORTS ON HUNGARIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD060244 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session Thursday.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, reported about the 89th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The government approvingly took note of the report and it instructed the Committee for International Economic Relations to take measures necessary for the implementation of tasks emanating from the recommendations adopted at the Executive Committee meeting.

Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an account of the 4th session of the Hungarian-Korean Economic and Technical-Scientific Consultative Inter-Governmental Commission. The government accepted the report and entrusted the Committee for International Economic Relations to elaborate steps for the enforcement of tasks laid down in the protocol of the commission session.

The Council of Ministers approvingly took note of a report presented by the labour minister about the situation of advanced management training and tasks connected therewith.

The chairman of the National Water Conservancy Office reported on the defence measures taken against danger posed by flood and inland waters in winter 78-79. The Council of Ministers approvingly took note of the report.

The government accepted the report of the chairman of the National Meteorological Service about the experience of the application of rocket system to prevent hail-storm as well as about the prospects of its further development.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH DPRK--A cultural cooperation workplan for 1979-80 between our country and the DPRK was signed at the Cultural Relations Institute on Friday [30 March] The document, which was initialed by Sandor Demeter, deputy chairman of the Cultural Relations Institute, and Kim Chae-suk, DPRK ambassador in Budapest, provides for, among other things, exchanges of agricultural, educational and film experts and delegations, and creates the possibility for cooperation in publishing. The workplan also provides for an exchange of exhibition material. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Mar 79 p 5 AU]

HUNGARIAN, SOVIET TALKS--At the invitation of the Soviet Union's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Isrvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs, visited Moscow between 26 and 28 March and exchanged views with V.F. Maltsev, the Soviet Union's first Deputy Minister of foreign affairs, about timely international issues and Hungarian-Soviet relations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar 79 p 8 AU]

MINERS IN ACCIDENT--The Ministry of Heavy Industry, the mining industry workers' trade union, the Hungarian Coal Mining Trust and the Mecsek Coal Mines Enterprise announce with profound dismay that six miners lost their lives in an accident caused by a landslide at the Beta mining plant of the Mecsek coal mines on 28 March. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 79 p 5 AU]

POLINSZKY DELEGATION TO CUBA--At the invitation of the ministers of education and higher education of the Republic of Cuba, a delegation led by Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky traveled to Cuba on Thursday [29 March]. The party seeing off the delegation at the airport included J.A. Tabares Del Real, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE TALKS--Aspects of the development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak exchanges of assorted products and trade along the border were discussed by Zoltan Juhar, secretary of state for domestic trade, and Frantisek Ruzicka, Czech first deputy minister of trade, between 26 and 28 March in Budapest. The position of exchanges of products in Hungarian-Czechoslovak domestic trade were reviewed at their talks and it was established that an expansion of the variety of products would be greatly promoted in both countries by an approximately 20 percent increase of trade and mutual deliveries of consumer goods. They dealt with possibilities for a further increase of barter trade and discussed means of preparing next year's agreement. Frantisek Ruzicka, who was received by minister of domestic trade Vilmos Sagyi, returned home yesterday [29 March]. [Text] [Budapest NPESZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Mar 79 p 3 AU]

INTERPRESS AGENCY COMMENTS ON CARTER'S SALT-II POLICY

LD051536 Warsaw PAP in English 1333 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 April, PAP--Under the above title, the INTERPRESS AGENCY carries a commentary on the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of offensive strategic armaments expected to be concluded in the next few weeks. The article reads, among other things: "The negotiations have passed through stormy seasons caused by the American side, but eventually the Carter administration recognized their importance, which is evidenced by the preparations for the summit conference--the first meeting between Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev. Without SALT-II such a meeting would not be possible. This fact alone is enough to determine the role of the agreement on the limitation of armaments in the system of relations between the world's two biggest powers. The SALT negotiations have become the backbone of these relations.

Of course, the SALT-II accord will not be the last say in the sphere of the limitation of armaments. It will not put an end to arms race, to the development of various kinds of arms, modernization and improvement of military potentials. Certain groups in the U.S. do not accept SALT-II as it does not provide them with a privileged position. Among those who protest against it, are the industrial-military complex, the rightist and extremely conservative political circles. Their influence does count, as in one point it coincides with the policy of the so-called selective detente with the Soviet Union pursued by President Carter. Selective, because on the one hand Carter approves of the SALT negotiations and on the other he tries to win dominance in other fields. An attempt to include China in the anti-Soviet balance is an example of this concept. However, the present international situation provides for an increase in the significance and role of the agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments. And the implementation of SALT-II might become a starting point for the reduction of armaments in Europe and for the creation of an atmosphere promoting all-round cooperation to the common interest of entire international society.

JAROSZEWICZ, FRG MINISTER DISCUSS WAR CRIMES STATUTE

LD051344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received today Hans-Jochen Vogel, FRG minister of justice, who is in Poland on an official visit. They discussed the legal aspects of the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG based on the agreement made on 7 December 1970, and Poland's stance on the question of the application in the FRG of the statute of limitations for Hitlerite crimes, planned for 31 December of this year. They also discussed other matters of political and economic relations between the two countries. The visit took place in a businesslike atmosphere and with mutual understanding. The meeting was attended by Jerzy Bafia, minister of justice. Also present was Werner Ahrens, FRG ambassador to Poland.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ MEET WITH HEALTH CARE EMPLOYEES

LD060310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz met today at the PZPR Central Committee on the occasion of the forthcoming annual day of more than 600,000 workers of the health service with a group of scientists, doctors, nurses, and social workers dealing with various aspects of care for invalids and problems of rehabilitation.

Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

It was noted that Poland can take pride in an effective system of care at home. A constant assessment of the needs of invalids is made, help is given to the solving of their social and health problems, various forms of rehabilitation are carried out.

Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz spoke during the meeting. Edward Gierek pointed to the importance and role performed by the workers of the health service and social welfare in satisfying the needs of this sector of the population which requires special care.

Edward Gierek conveyed to the workers of the health service the most cordial wishes for future achievements in professional life and happiness in personal life.

PAP REPORTS JAROSZEWICZ REMARKS AT ZBOWID SESSION

LD051210 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 April, PAP--The Presidium of the Main Council and the Central Board of the ZBOWID war veterans' organization today held debates under the chairmanship of member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Main Council of the ZBOWID organization, Piotr Jaroszewicz. The debates were devoted to preparations for the 6th national congress of that organization to be held on May 7-8. This most numerous war veterans' organization in Poland affiliates over 650,000 members.

A report on the course of recent voivodship congress[es] of ZBOWID was delivered by chairman of the organization's Central Board, Stanislaw Wronski. He stressed that over the past five years the milieu has further integrated round the tasks mapped out for war veterans in the programme of the 6th and 7th party congresses. The ideological and political cohesion of the organization was also further consolidated.

With reference to international affairs S. Wronski emphasized, among other things, that all the voidvodship congress[es] of delegates passed resolutions in which they condemned the arms race, demanded the cessation of the production of new mass annihilation weapons including neutron weapons. They also expressed firm protest against the intended application in the FRG of the statute of limitations to Nazi crimes committed during World War II.

In conclusion of the debates the floor was taken by chairman of the Main Council of ZBOWID, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. He noted that in the West, particularly in the FRG, the extreme right wings, which do not accept the post war map of Europe, show high activeness and are trying to question the truth about former Nazi concentration camps and are making their utmost to legalize the statute of limitations to Nazi crimes. We are witnessing efforts to restore neofascist and revanchist trends. We must oppose it with determination, the more so as there are tensions and hotbeds of conflicts in the whole world.

Referring to China's brutal aggression on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in February this year, the premier stressed that the aggression aginst the heroic and so badly experienced Vietnamese nation is a reflection and a derivative of the great power and hegemonist strategy of the Beijing leaders. This strategy is aimed at the combatting of the world socialism, international communist and national-liberation movement, torpedoing of international detente and also at aggravating relations between the U.S. and the USSR.

The Vietnamese nation is not left alone. In its just struggle it may count on the support of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries which condemned firmly the aggression launched by new Chinese mandarins.

The period which has elapsed since the beginning of the Chinese aggression on Vietnam, strongly (?visualised) the significance a role of solidarity of all the world peace and democratic forces in their defence of peace, (?detente) and security, in the effective opposition against all kinds of incitements to war. We will consolidate this solidarity with all our might, Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AKTIVS OF MINISTRIES HOLD CONFERENCES

LD060356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Further conferences have been held of the leading political and economic aktivs at ministries. They were devoted to problems of the effectiveness of management. The starting point for the discussion at the conference of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy was the assessment of the present situation. The tasks aimed at a full implementation of plans and the raising of efficiency and effectiveness of management were mapped out against their background. The need for an improvement of the profitability of exports and larger income from the fleet was emphasized. Special attention was devoted to the development of our trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Department for Light Industry, Trade, and Consumption at the PZPR Central Committee, attended the conference.

The conference of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services concentrated around problems of the management of goods, the trade potential and organization of its operations and management. It was emphasized that in view of the still existing shortages of various products, trade should aim at reducing to a minimum the market effects of these shortages. Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka was present at the conference.

At the conference of the political and economic aktiv of agricultural production cooperatives possibilities of a further increase of the effectiveness of cooperative farming were discussed. The conference was attended by Deputy Premier Longin Cegielski; Roman Malinowski, Presidium member and secretary of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party; and Jerzy Wojtecki, director of the Department of Agriculture and Food Economy at the party's Central Committee.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS LEVEL OF NAREW RIVER STILL RISING

LD050708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] The level of water of the Narew River is still rising. According to the central flood office the greatest rise was observed on the lower reaches of the river near Rozana--the river rose some 17 cm. In Ostroleka Voivodship floods in the valleys of the Bug and Narew have inundated 123,000 hectares of farmland in 84 villages. The crest of the floods is expected on the Narew in Ostroleka either today or tomorrow. More than 5,000 people including more than 1,000 soldiers are fighting floods in Ostroleka Voivodship.

FIRST FALL IN FLOOD LEVEL IN OSTROLEKA VOIVODSHIP REPORTED

LD052014 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 April, PAP--An intensive rescue operation is continued in the flooded Ostroleka Voivodship. Antiflood committees helped by local population, soldiers, firemen, industrial workers, militia and members of social organizations work their hardest as the water which flooded vast areas including many farms and also the lower parts of Ostroleka itself remains on high level. However in Ostroleka a 1 cm drop in the level of water was noted for the first time for days today. In recent days the level of water there used to increase by as much as 50 cm a day.

In the Lomza Voivodship the water covers over 100,000 hectares of land, 200 families have been evacuated from [words indistinct] people living in houses along the Narew River in the town of Lomza. Food, fuel, drinking water, medicines and clothes are supplied to them. Physicians from local health centres remain on duty 24 hours a day.

A fall was noted in the level of water in the Bialystok Voivodship. However, peasants evacuated from villages located along the rivers there still cannot return to their farms. In the Tykocin area roads have been opened to seven villages hit by floods. The telecommunication network is being repaired in the town of Drohiczyn on the Bug river.

On Wednesday night the second part of the flood-gate has been opened in Lipka Mala in the Gorzow Voivodship. The water from the [word indistinct] river has been sent to the local polder areas in order to preserve river embankments which have considerably suffered during the flood. However, it was necessary to evacuate 20 farms from the polder areas.

BRIEFS

GDR EDITOR'S VISIT--Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, received Guenter Schabowski, chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, on 27 March. The meeting was attended by Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of the Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television, and by Jozef Barecki, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU. The visit of the chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND at the invitation of the TRYBUNA LUDU editorial board enabled the sides to hold fruitful talks and to sign a new accord on wide-ranging cooperation between the central press organs of the SED and the PZPR. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

TALKS WITH CSSR OFFICIAL--Dusan Spacil, vice minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, who is visiting Warsaw in connection with the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the Czechoslovak cultural and information center, has been received by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and by Minister of Culture and Art Zygmunt Najdowski. He also had a talk with Tadeusz Mlynczak, chairman of the Association for Links with the Poles Abroad. The talks took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

DOMESTIC MARKET CONFERENCE--On 14 March, Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice, attended the Katowice conference of the Domestic Market Committee of the Council of Ministers to discuss problems of supplying basic articles to the population of the industrial areas. The conference adopted a number of decisions to further strengthen the market equilibrium and to further improve supplies for the population. Vice Premier T. Pyka was in the chair. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

ROMANIAN-U.S. JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU051631 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the fifth session of the Joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission began today in Bucharest. The Romanian delegation is led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The U.S. delegation is led by Juanita Kreps, U.S. secretary of commerce.

In the opening session, the two sides examined the state of Romanian-U.S. economic relations and pointed to the good results attained in expanding trade exchanges and cooperation in various fields between Romania and the United States in accordance with agreements reached between the presidents of the two countries. At the same time, they discussed ways and means for continuously developing relations of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. The concrete aspects of finalizing these ventures were discussed in the commission's working groups.

This morning Comrade Cornel Burtica had a meeting with Juanita Kreps. On this occasion the two sides discussed issues concerning the current state and prospects for development of Romanian-U.S. bilateral economic relations in the spirit of understandings concluded between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter during their dialog last spring in Washington. The U.S. minister also met with Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry, and Mihail Florescu, minister of the chemical industry.

HUA GUOFENG CONGRATULATES VERDET ON NEW POST

AU041059 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Congratulatory cable addressed to Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet by PRC State Council Chairman Hua Guofeng]

[Text] On the occasion of your election to the high position as prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Chinese Government, the Chinese people and myself, allow me to convey to you warmest congratulations. I wish you ever greater achievements in your new work.

We wish the Socialist Republic of Romania prosperity and development. May the Chinese-Romanian friendship develop continuously.

[Signed] Hua Guofeng, chairman of the PRC State Council

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET OFFICIALS 5 APR

AU051835 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Gorispolkom and Igor Khotsialov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who paid a visit to our country for the inauguration of the "Prietenie" [friendship] factory for prefabricated concrete slabs for housing construction, a factory provided by the Soviet Union in aid to Romania to eliminate the consequences of the 4 March 1977 earthquake.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council and Bucharest's general mayor; Ludovic Fazekas, minister of the forestry economy and construction materials; Nicolae Panea, first deputy chairman of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council; and Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR amabassador to Bucharest.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Gorispolkom said that he had the particular honor of extending to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings and best wishes on behalf of Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin. He also thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the warm hospitality and friendly reception enjoyed by the Soviet delegation during its visit to our country. He stressed that this is proof of friendly relations between the Soviet and Romanian peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the wishes extended to him and asked him to extend to Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin warm greetings and best wishes for health. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed gratitude for the aid granted to our country by the USSR to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake and stressed that this aid is a symbol of the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples and of good relations between our parties and countries. During the talk the sides exchanged views on certain urban and administrative matters and on expanding cooperation between Bucharest and Moscow and between Romania and the USSR. The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBAN PLANNING DELEGATION TO BUCHAREST

Talks With Verdet

AU051422 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers an chairman of the Central Planning Board of the Republic of Cuba, who visited our country as head of a delegation. During the meeting, the two sides expressed their determination to continuously develop collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Cuba in the spirit of the understandings concluded during the Romanian-Cuban summit meetings and talks. They also stressed the significance of coordinating the economic plans of the two countries up to 1980 and to intensify Romanian-Cuban cooperation at various levels during the 1981-85 period.

Constantin Meeting With Delegation

AU052032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1979--New measures aiming at further developing the Romanian-Cuban economic cooperation were established during the talks in Bucharest between a Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee and a Cuban delegation led by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, president of the Central Planning Board.

Analyzing aspects of the economic collaboration between the two countries, the sides agreed on the intensification of the operations of bilateral coordination of the economic plans of Romania and Cuba over the period till 1980 and in the 1980-1985 five-year plan period. In this activity, the central planning bodies will see to it that the economic, mutually advantageous collaboration deepens and the commercial exchanges increase.

CEAUSESCU GREETS HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU050947 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest.

On the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic we wish to extend cordial greetings and warm congratulations to you, to all communists and to all friendly Hungarian people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

During the 34 years that have passed since the liberation, to which the Romanian Army also made its contribution along with the Soviet Army, the Hungarian people, led by the communist party, recorded remarkable achievements in building socialism, in developing the economy, science and culture. The Romanian people sincerely rejoice at these successes of the working people from the neighboring and friendly country.

Noting with satisfaction the upward trend of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the MSZMP and between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, we are convinced that, by jointly acting in the spirit of the summit talks and of the communique signed in the summer of 1977, Romanian-Hungarian relations will experience a sustained development at all levels to the benefit of the two peoples, the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

On this great holiday we extend sincere wishes for new successes to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and to all Hungarian people on the road of their socialist fatherland's flourishing.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU, WIFE TO VISIT LIBYA IN EARLY APRIL

AU051630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the first part of April 1979, at the invitation of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, the leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September 1969.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ON VISIT OF NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

AU281040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/3/1979--At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, the minister for foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, accompanied by Mrs van der Klaauw, paid an official visit to Romania between March 25 and 28 1979. During the visit, the Netherlands foreign minister was received by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The talks between the two foreign ministers, which were conducted in an open and cordial atmosphere and contributed to the deepening of mutual understanding, dealt with the development of the relations of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Socialist Republic of Romania and with current international issues of common interest, shows the joint communique released at the conclusion of the visit.

As far as the bilateral relations are concerned, the ministers agreed that the exchanges and cooperation in various fields between the two countries are continuously developing, in particular after the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to the Netherlands in 1973 and and the visit of Her Majesty the Queen Juliana and His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands to Romania, in 1975. Reaffirming their determination to develop further the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Netherlands in the spirit of the solemn joint declaration signed at high level in Amsterdam on April 12, 1973, the two ministers examined practical possibilities for further expanding the Romanian-Dutch relations in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields.

The ministers noted with satisfaction the increase of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, in particular in the light of the results of the third session of the Romanian-Dutch joint commission. They agreed to study ways to further raise the level of bilateral trade and industrial cooperation to the mutual benefit of both countries.

The two ministers signed an agreement on avoiding double taxation between the two countries.

During their exchange of views on international affairs, the communique reads, the ministers in their discussions on the process of detente in all its aspects, paid special attention to questions concerning building security and developing cooperation in Europe and, in particular, the full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. They also discussed the realization of disarmament, the role of the United Nations and the building of a new international economic group and other international problems.

Both parties expressed their satisfaction with the visit of the Netherlands foreign minister to Romania, which tney consider an important contribution to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Netherlands foreign minister invited the minister of foreign affairs of Romania to pay an official visit to the Netherlands. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. A date for this visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

RCP CC SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

AU271044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/3/1979--The message of salute addressed by the C.C. of the RCP to the Third Special Congress of the Congolese Labour Party reads:

The congress of the Congolese Labour Party [illegible] place at a time when international life is characterized by profound revolutionary changes and fast and radical changes occuring in the international balance of forces. Ever more vigorously asserting itself is the people's will to put an end for good to imperialist and colonialist domination, to become masters of their national riches, to secure their full national independence. To develop this revolutionary process in favour of the peoples, of international peace and detente, the message reads, what is necessary first of all is the ever closer unity of the peoples, of all political and social forces, irrespective of their convictions, in the struggle for the liquidation of the world's division into rich and poor countries, the building of a new international economic order and disarmament, nuclear first of all, the promotion of a new policy, of equality and respect among nations, the renunciation for good of the policy of force and threat with force in interstate relations.

Recent developments have demonstrated that irrespective of causes, the only possible way to solve the interstate disputes is the political, negotiated one, as any recourse to force can only bring about a worsening of international situation and serious dangers to world peace.

In concluding, the message reads: Appreciating with satisfaction the upward course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Congolese Labour Party, we express our conviction that they will deepen and diversify in the future, in view of intensifying the economic, technical, cultural and other kinds of collaboration between our countries and peoples, to the benefit of the unity of the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, of the cause of freedom, independence, social progress, peace and collaboration worldwide.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU052000 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The Executive Political Committee first discussed a report on rescheduling the commissioning in 1979 of incomplete projects and investment targets originally planned for 1978. In order to finish these incomplete projects and to commission them as soon as possible, the Executive Political Committee decided to establish programs of measures with precise dates for each project; to accelerate the construction and assembly rate on working sites; to focus efforts on using the units in an advanced stage of completion; to give priority to assembling the existing equipment; and to deliver the other equipment on time, according to schedules for each product and contractor.

In order to attain the figure of one million apartments envisaged in the 5-year plan and the supplementary program, the Executive Political Committee decided that 300,000 apartments should be built this year, including the incomplete projects originally planned for 1978.

It declared that the entire volume of apartment construction in the plans of county people's councils and the Bucharest municipality should be completed from the state's investment funds. Some apartments earmarked for sale, but not requested by the population, will be rented and sold at a later date, according to demand.

The Executive Political Committee asked the government, ministries, other investment plan holders [titulari de investitii], the State Planning Committee, other central institutions and people's councils to take all measures to fully attain the increased volume of deliveries. The enterprises for construction materials must act to overfulfill the production plan for all varieties of materials required by investments. The Executive Political Committee asked that firmer action be taken to insure better technical-material supplies; to reduce the consumption of energy, raw materials and other materials, particularly metal and cement; to increase the spirit of discipline on all working sites; to increase labor productivity; and to reduce the cost of constructions.

The Executive Political Committee then discussed a report on the results of the examination of regulating the reserves of raw materials and other materials existing on 1 January 1979 and established measures for insuring proper technical-material supplies to the national economy and observing the quantities of reserves envisaged in the state plan. In this respect, it demanded that [words indistinct] be used more efficiently in order to increase exports and reduce imports and it demanded that the 1978 lags in production and investments be recovered. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets and the plan-holder ministries [ministere titulare de plan] will insure that reserves are replenished quarterly and will take measures to preclude the accumulation of excess and redundant reserves, by insuring the strict observance of consumption norms. The Executive Political Committee discussed and approved measures on increasing bonuses in order to additionally stimulate the working personnel participating in manufacturing products for export. This measure is designed for economic units and working people's collectives in the production which is then incorporated, through cooperation, in products for export. The increased bonuses will be differentiated according to various groups of products, with the aim of stimulating the manufacture of highly technical products, something which contributes to better use of raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy and insures greater efficiency.

The individual bonuses for the additional stimulation [of the working personnel] will be established by the working people's councils, in accordance with the contribution made to products for exports. The state economic units and the working people's collectives manufacturing products for export will also benefit from other incentives provided by law for fulfilling and overfulfilling the export production.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on the official visit paid to our country between 21 and 23 March by Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal. The Executive Political Committee fully endorsed and highly assessed the fruitful results of talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Antonio Ramalho Eanes, results which were clearly expressed in the joint communique signed by the two chiefs of state at the end of the visit, a document reiterating Romania's and Portugal's determination to closely cooperate at the bilateral and international levels, to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee stressed that the Romanian-Portuguese summit marked a new and outstanding point in the upward course of good relations between the two countries and highlighted the feelings of friendship and regard mutually nurtured by our peoples, who are also linked by common origin and similar languages, cultures and civilizations.

The Executive Political Committee noted with profound satisfaction that, during the talks, the two sides established ways and means for continuously developing bilateral cooperation, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It stressed the significance of understandings and agreements to intensify economic and scientific-technical cooperation and to efficiently use the conditions and opportunities offered by both countries' economies including the creation of joint companies and other forms of mutually advantageous cooperation by initiating cooperation ventures in third markets. The two sides also emphasized their desire to increase and diversify contacts in culture, education and other fields and to better acquaint themselves with the material and intellectual values created by the two peoples in order to insure better understanding and rapprochement.

The Executive Political Committee also emphasized the great importance of the exchange of views between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Antonio Ramalho Eanes on key aspects of current international life. This exchange of views revealed that the position of the two countries on problems facing mankind today are largely identical or similar. The talks reiterated Romania's and Portugal's determination to actively cooperate on the international level and to contribute, through common actions and efforts, to democratizing international life and promoting a new policy of detente, equal cooperation between nations and respect for the right of peoples to free development without any outside interference.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Antonio Ramalho Eanes stressed the particular attention paid by Romania and Portugal, as European countries, to attaining real security and unhampered cooperation in Europe and in implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a single whole, including military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of peace in Europe. At the same time, Romania and Portugal act to eliminate hotbeds of tension and conflict in various areas of the world, to resolve disputes between states only through peaceful means, to eliminate the use or threat of force from international life, to insure disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to generally base interstate relations on principles of equality of rights and respect for each nation's independence, to eliminate underdevelopment, to establish a new international economic order and to build a better and more just world.

Unanimously endorsing the documents and understandings concluded during the visit and the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the Executive Political Committee established appropriate measures for their implementation and for intensively developing the many relations between Romania and Portugal and between our peoples, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of progress, understanding and peace in the world.

The Executive Political Committee also resolved current problems of the party-state activity.

HARRISBURG-TYPE ACCIDENT NOT POSSIBLE AT YUGOSLAV PLANT

LD052220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Krsko, April 5, (TANJUG)--The recent incident at the "Three Mile Island" nuclear power station in Pennsylvania, U.S., cannot occur at the Yugoslav "Krsko" nuclear power station, its managers said today in a statement to TANJUG.

Yugoslavia's first nuclear power station, although fitted with a P.W.R. reactor similar to that in the Pennsylvania power station, is considerably safer, and its design precludes all possibilities of that kind of incident and the resulting environmental contamination.

The "Krsko" steam generator piping system differs from that at the "Three Mile Island", for it is designed and operates in such a manner as to make it absolutely impossible for any cracks to appear on the pipes as a result of contact with cold water.

Also, the possibility of human error is excluded. Namely, the "Krsko" reactor containment system differs from the one at the "Three Mile Island" nuclear power station, in that contaminated water, which might affect the environment, cannot be released, unlike the contaminated water at the "Three Mile Island" nuclear power station.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY, OFFICIAL DISCUSS TRADE DEFICITS

Foreign Economic Relations Session

LD051250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 4, TANJUG--Imports have to be brought into line with exports, not with output, it was noted at today's session of the Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the Yugoslav Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

This means that only those organizations which have sufficient funds, or which are able to cover with exports a good deal of imports, can buy abroad. The current overly exploited sellers' market in the country, excessive consumption, and high prices were all said to discourage exports, with organizations of associated labour finding domestic sale more profitable.

Therefore, the internal economic situation was described as one of the major factors responsible for lagging exports.

During the session, chaired by Bogdan Crnobrnja, Federal Foreign Trade Secretary Metod Rotar presented the trade balance sheet for the first quarter of 1979, with figures, especially those concerning imports, considerably higher than planned. Imports in the past three months reached 3 thousand million dollars, contrasted with 1.4 thousand million dollars worth of exports. The resulting trade deficit is thus by almost 500 million dollars in excess of estimates.

The right to import has not been made sufficiently dependent on work results, and appropriate measures should be taken by interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries, the federal foreign trade secretary said. In other words, it is believed that if restrictions are imposed on those organizations which mostly import, they will have no other choice but to establish income-based relationships with exporters, concluding self-management agreements and compacts with them.

Expectations are that by mid-April measures for import substitution will be taken, with those to cut oil consumption coming into effect in two or three months.

The Yugoslav economy meets through imports some two-thirds of its needs for raw materials and semimanufactures. As world-market prices are rising at the moment more quickly than those in Yugoslavia, the economy is expected to lose in this way 700 million to one thousand million dollars by the end of the year. For this reason, it was noted, economic measures should be taken and various opportunities provided to encourage the construction of those factories where production will rely on domestic resources.

Secretary on Economic Stagnation

LD060318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslavia's participation in international trade has not increased, but stagnated in the last few years, said Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, in a statement to journalists last night.

In his explanation of the causes of this situation, Rotar stressed that favorable conditions had been created during this period for the domestic market and that this led to a weakening of interest in increasing exports in some areas. In addition, Yugoslavia was included in the group of countries in which industry is of primary importance in foreign trade.

Concerning strategic orientations in the development of economic relations with other countries, Rotar stressed that since the reform, Yugoslavia had decided to include itself in the world division of labor and, from 1960, to join in the movements developing economic trade with developing countries. However, in many cases it may be stated that our economic relations lag behind political relations. For example, we have excellent political relations with a series of countries, but economic relations remain at the same level. It sometimes seems that we are incapable of implementing ideas, deliberations and conclusions from the political sphere in the economic sphere.

Yugoslavia is a country which operates with a certain trade deficit, said Rotar, because the level of preparation of our industrial, economic and goods potentials is weaker in exports and cannot develop equally with imports. We still have industry which is relatively largely dependent on imports. However, our country has a real shock absorber for such a situation: nongoods payments, a category which is often underestimated, and which is, in fact, our national resource. We do not have oil, Rotar stressed, but we have excellent conditions for the development of tourism and transportation. The alarm which often appears when there is a trade deficit is sometimes unnecessary, as it is unnecessary to stress that it threatens our country's liquidity. We must always calculate what we are capable of realizing in the sector of nongoods foreign currency inflow and what we are capable of in exporting goods.

In Metod Rotar's view, in the first quarter of this year, inadequate trends in commodity trade with other countries occurred. At the beginning of the year, when economic policy was established for the year, it was difficult to assess the influence of changes in prices, both domestic and worldwide, on these trends. Some events on the world political scene have also been significantly influential this year. The registered trend in changes in prices was greater than expected and we are now confronted with the consequences of this rise.

Speaking about economic relations with about 100 developing countries, Rotar stressed that these countries currently account for about 18 percent of the total value of Yugoslav foreign trade, and even in 1973, this level was 6 percent. Our real ambition, in fact our only chance, Metod Rotar stressed, is to bring this level to 30 percent. This is the only area open to Yugoslavia, where we are invited, wanted and expected. For us there is no more supplementary room in other large world economic regions. Our orientation, Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar concluded, is to achieve a realistic balance in exports to all areas. It is possible to realize total Yugoslav exports of $10 billion and sales to developing countries of $3 to $3.5 billion worth of our goods.

Reduction of Domestic Consumption

AU050925 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Apr 79 pp 3-6 AU

[Z. Logar report on interview with Eng Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade on 22 March]

[Excerpts] "It is the economic situation in our own country that has had a decisive effect on our foreign trade and our foreign economic relations," Eng Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said in a discussion with POLITIKA editors and journalists on 22 March.

Explaining in details the thesis that what is happening in our foreign economic relations has been most strongly influenced by the economic trends in the country, Ikonic said that domestic consumption has recently surpassed the agreed limits and exceeds all expectations.

"The economic motivation for organizations of associated labor to orient themselves toward exports has been reduced as a result of goods and services produced," the vice president of the Federal Executive Council said.

Supporting this statement with facts, Ikonic noted that what is now happening in our economic life is, in the full meaning of the word, a continuation of last year's trends. This year, production has been growing at a rate of 9.7 percent as compared with the anticipated rate of 7 percent. This difference must not be underrated. All types of consumption--investment and communal spending and personal consumption--are exceeding expectations. In January 1979 investment payments increased by 84 percent as compared with January last year. The situation is similar regarding other types of consumption. For example, in January and February of this year, personal incomes and personal receipts increased by 30 and 40 percent, respectively, compared with the corresponding months in 1978.

First of All It Is Necessary To Reduce Consumption in the Country

The data on foreign economic exchange also inspire no great optimism. Exports increased by 9 percent and imports by 28 percent from 1 January to 19 March. Imports have been most strongly influenced by our economy's great demand for raw materials, producer goods and equipment. The increase in the imports of consumer goods was also very high and yet this item does not represent a major part of total imports. [paragraph continues]

"What is cause for particular concern," Ikonic emphasized, "is the deviation from the aims and tasks which we established in our trade with countries using the convertible currency accounting systems. Our exports to these countries increased by 11 percent and our imports from these countries increased by 46 percent. Therefore, in these 2.5 months our trade deficit with the countries of this area increased by $477 million or 54.6 percent as compared with last year."

Pointing out that it cannot be expected that the foreign trade trends will autonomously or even spontaneously be brought into line with earlier plans, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council concluded that certain measures must be taken. But, being consistent in his view that the situation in the domestic market and the economic relations with the outside world are most closely interconnected, Ikonic said that the right moves encouraging foreign trade must be based on the measures and activities which will influence a reduction in consumption in the country, an improvement of labor productivity and the realization of the stabilization policy in general.

According to Ikonic, to change the situation it is first of all necessary to take measures foreseen by the resolution on economic-social development for this year. In this connection, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council referred to investments, excessive general and communal spending, our economy's insufficient accumulation and reproduction capability, the association of labor and pooling of resources, the realization of foreign trade and foreign exchange systems in practice and the association of labor and pooling of resources on this basis, the planning of foreign economic relations and so forth.

Measures Must Be Selective

"I think that now the correct question is: In what way should the measures, which must be extremely selective, be taken in the economy in general and in foreign economic relations in particular? This is true because, by the very nature of things, it is rather difficult to be selective when measures are taken for the entire country. For this reason such measures very often cannot be considered. By this I want to say that if we want to stop the negative trends and, at the same time, not endanger the positive trends, then, at least in my opinion, the greatest importance must be attached to what will be undertaken by the organizations of associated labor and the association itself as well as by communes, provinces and republics and only then to what will be done within the framework of the entire country."

Vice President Ikonic called attention to deviations from the forecasts made at the beginning of this year. Thus, judging by all available evidence, the oil prices on the world market will increase considerably in excess of earlier estimates. It is still a big question as to how everything will further develop.

The prices of some other raw materials and producer goods, especially in the chemical and metallurgical industries, which are very important for our economy, are also increasing at a higher rate than had been anticipated. It is certain that all this will place an additional material burden on our economy and it is estimated that this burden will amount to an additional $700 million.

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council further discussed the operation of the new system of foreign economic relations which was implemented in 1977. He made several critical observations, noting that the foreign exchange and the foreign trade systems are still not functioning in every respect. Ikonic directed the main, sharp edge of his criticism against the practice of distribution of rights to foreign exchange funds, noting that these rights continue to be mainly retained by the so-called final producers of goods and services and are not enjoyed by all those who contribute to foreign exchange earnings.

An Insufficient Organization for Operations in Foreign Markets Represents a Separate Problem

"Yugoslavia is now trading in commodities with 141 countries. It might be assumed on this basis that we have a diversified and very fragmented trade. But this is a deceptive impression. Approximately 71 percent of our exports go to European countries, 10.5 percent to Asian countries and the remaining 18.3 percent to other countries. As for our imports, the European countries supply 76 percent, the Asian countries 11 percent and all other countries 13 percent of our total imports. This is not in accord with the potentials of Yugoslavia and of the countries that cooperate with it as partners."

"On this basis I want to make the following conclusion: We are facing a very topical and, I would say, even acute need for a greater diversification of our foreign economic relations and especially for an intensification of our economic relations with the developing countries. I think that it is very important that Yugoslavia's Assembly has decided to thoroughly examine in April our cooperation with the developing countries and to do this especially from the viewpoint of the implementation of the decisions of the Colombo meeting and of the Belgrade ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries."

Moving on to an analysis of our economic relations with some of our largest economic partners, Ikonic specified our relations with the EEC member countries, pointing out that, in his opinion, within its present framework the mandate given by the EEC does not fulfill our expectations which are based on the 1976 joint declaration.

Appraising the recent conference of the Group of 77 in Arusha, Vice President Ikonic stated that unity was achieved with regard to all basic orientations, among other things, on the occasion of the adoption of the conference's document and that this can be considered a great success of the conference. This is particularly important in view of the fact that it is impossible to disregard the differences between the developing countries, differences resulting from different levels of development and other specific circumstances which undoubtedly make it necessary to take all this into consideration. On the other hand, the conference resisted attempts to divide the developing countries to the greatest possible extent into categories according to their development levels and thus to concentrate attention exclusively on the problems of only some of them. Naturally, in this connection, the greatest attention was devoted to the least developed countries which indisputably have the greatest problems.

"As regards the former, I think it is a great success of this conference that it found sufficient strength in the discussions and deliberations about individual questions not to disregard the fact that the situation is very different in various countries and that there are also differences in their interests. [paragraph continues]

Still, as the conference approached its conclusion, it became increasingly clear that both big and small member countries of the Group of 77 nevertheless give priority to changing the existing system of relations and establishing a new international economic system."

Regarding the raw materials fund, I think that the proposal made by the Arusha meeting contributed objectively toward insuring that a certain result would be achieved in Geneva and that this problem would not excessively preoccupy the UNCTAD session which would thus be able to devote itself to the very important problems on its agenda, Eng Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, concluded.

UN COLONIALISM COMMITTEE TO MEET IN BELGRADE 23-30 APR

LD051442 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, April 5, (TANJUG)--The UN General Assembly 24-state special committee on the ending of colonialism has unanimously accepted the Yugoslav Government's invitation for the next committee session to be held in Belgrade, April 23 to 30.

Frank Abdullah, the ambassador of Trinidad and Tobago who chaired the committee session, said that by moving from the UN headquarters the committee goes to the right place, having in mind Yugoslavia's consistent and prominent role in the struggle against colonialism and racist regimes in the south of Africa and its support to the cause of liberation of colonialism-oppressed peoples.

This will be the first session in Yugoslavia of a UN General Assembly organ.

The committee on the ending of colonialism was founded in 1961 at the time of one of the greatest events in the life of international community--the adoption of the UN declaration on independence for the peoples in colonial and dependent territories. Yugoslavia has been a committee member ever since its foundation.

At the Belgrade session, the committee will consider the most topical issues--Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Namibia. The racists and neo-colonialists who are in power in these countries, as well as those who assist them, resort to various stratagems in an attempt to prevent the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to fully enjoy the benefits of freedom and independence and to evade the UN programme guaranteed to these peoples.

This month in Rhodesia the racists organizing "elections" known ahead to exclude the majority of the native population and, certainly, the movements fighting for the liberation. Last December similar "elections" were held in Namibia, and the South African occupation force is now trying its hardest to block the implementation of the Security Council programme, i.e., the holding of internationally recognized elections sponsored by the UN.

The committee's session in Belgrade is expected to give answers to precisely the latest situation. It will take a decision encompassing both these problems of the African south.

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES 'SEVERE' CONSUMER CREDIT TERMS

LD051102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1903 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 4, (TANJUG)--The Government of Yugoslavia decided at a session here today to introduce more severe terms for consumer credits.

In the past 12 years, consumer credits in the country were rapidly increasing, from 160 million dollars in 1966 to some 2.5 billion dollars in 1978. When credits by work organizations to their workers are added to this figure, the total indebtedness of working people in Yugoslavia goes up to nearly 3 billion dollars.

The Yugoslav Government has therefore decided that greater participation in cash should be required from loan applicants for consumer credits.

For furniture credits, for example, 20 percent of the total value will be required in cash, and for automobiles this participation will go up to 45 percent of the total value of the credit.

The new measures are expected to assuage the demand for certain goods which are in short supply on the market. Besides, the Yugoslav Government also took into consideration that a Yugoslav family spends an average 12 percent of its total income on various consumer credits.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEARNED INCOME, WORK ATTITUDES EXAMINED

LD051112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--It is estimated that nearly 9 billion dinars have been paid out in Croatia over the last 2 and 1/2 years in the form of unearned personal incomes. The practice of crudely violating the self-management agreements concerning the distribution of personal incomes and the distribution of funds for personal incomes is gaining strength. The balance sheet for the first half of 1978 indicates this, showing that such conduct existed in almost 2,000 of a total of 11,500 organizations of associated labor and work communities. In 6 months alone 2.6 billion dinars were distributed as unearned income, compared to 2.2 billion in 1977.

The first detailed analysis of the republican Secretariat for Labor provides a grave alarm. Why is not one single municipal assembly undertaking any measures against those who violate self-management agreements on distribution? Have the furthest limits been reached? Will such practices not lead to a stratification among those still "disciplined" members of the majority who conduct their affairs well, but who nevertheless allocate less than they have a right to? And will it be at all possible to solve in a serious way the problem of the organizations of associated labor, which chronically operate with losses when they frequently are in the forefront in the distribution of unearned income? In 1977, for example, 35 percent of these work organizations had personal incomes greater than those operating with an income. In the first 6 months of last year, however, there were 909 of them, or 57.4 percent.

Of course, in a situation in which the waves of economic instability in the world have had a powerful effect on the Yugoslav economy as well, the blame for such conduct should not be sought on our side alone. The price of strategic goods without which neither the Croatian nor the other Yugoslav economies can manage are rising enormously. However, something for which we alone are to blame is the attitude toward work, the obstinate rejection of the truth that the maximum dissemination of the effect of labor represents a defense against the behavior of prices, which are in fact the principle factor in the distribution of personal income.

Accordingly, perhaps the lash of criticism should not be directed exclusively toward the distribution of unearned income, but rather toward a certain production "anemia" on which the leap in prices and expenditures beyond the limits of those allowed is in fact founded. The data of the Zagreb Trade Union Council also point to this, showing that in the last 3 years the level of utilizing industrial capacities has been 73-75 percent; that at the most 6.5 hours of working time are actually spent on the job; and that only 224 days are worked out of 365. If the fact that 43 percent of highly qualified cadres are not employed in the tasks for which they have been trained and that 200-250 thousand workers are absent from work each day in Yugoslavia is added here, then it is not difficult to conclude that the main problem lies not in the attitude toward distribution, but in the attitude toward work.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE REJECTS COMMISSION ON LCY TASKS

LD052245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the afternoon session of the LCY Central Committee, after the introductory report delivered by Vidoje Zarkovic, Chairman Branko Mikulic, opening the discussion on the second point of the agenda, said: "Bearing in mind that in addition to the debate on principles at this session, proposals will also be put forward for the improvement of the text of the decisions, the Central Committee Presidium, in agreement with President Tito, proposes that at this session a debate on the proposed decisions be conducted, and it should be incumbent upon the Central Committee Presidium to work on the proposed decisions and to adopt them, on the basis of the report and concluding speech delivered by Comrade Tito at the 11th LCY Congress, of his speech at the Eighth Trade Union Congress, and also on the basis of the draft text of the decisions, Comrade Zarkovic's report and the discussion.

"The Presidium is convinced that this will facilitate the consideration of those suggestions which will be put forward here at this session, and that this will thus contribute to the adoption of decisions appropriate to the task, the realization of which will guarantee the most consistent possible implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work and the realization of the role and responsibility of all organs and forums of the League of Communists, of other sociopolitical organizations and institutions of the political system. We therefore propose that at this session there should be no election of a commission for the decisions. This is the proposal of the Central Committee Presidium, in agreement with Comrade Tito." This proposal was adopted.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ELECTS STAMBOLIC TO SFRY PRESIDENCY

AU051555 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "Today the delegates of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly elected Petar Stambolic as member of Yugoslavia's Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Serbia. At their joint session the delegates also elected the Council of the Republic which now has 169 members, prominent revolutionaries, sociopolitical, scientific, public and economic workers and direct producers." Slavoluub Slijepcevic and Dusan Tomasevic report: In his introductory speech at the joint session of all three chambers, "Dragomir Milojevic, president of the Serbian Republican SAWP conference, called attention to the past role of the SFRY Presidency in the development of international cooperation on the basis of equality with all countries of the world and in the struggle for peace and security.

"The Presidency has also successfully fulfilled its tasks in domestic policy, primarily in strengthening the armed forces and perfecting the all-people's defense system." Milojevic also spoke on the life and work of Petar Stambolic and stressed the great reputation he gained through his work in following Tito's course in developing the League of Communists, building our society on the basis of the achievements of the socialist revolution and national liberation struggle and developing and implementing the independent and nonalined policy of Socialist Yugoslavia. At their separate session the assembly's chambers discussed the problems of development of underdeveloped regions and the program of implementation of the price policy in 1979.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE PLANS TO EXPAND BY TWO MEMBERS

AU041256 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[S.H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 28 March--At its session in Pristina today, presided over by Mahmut Bakali, the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo discussed certain questions of the organization and more effective activity of the Presidium as the collective political executive organ of the Provincial Committee. The Presidium decided to provide the initiative for expanding the present composition of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo by two members, Ali Sukrija and Veli Deva, members of the LCY Central Committee. As was announced, there will be consulations about this proposal in all communal organizations of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the decision will then be made by the Provincial Committee at its next session.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SECRETARY VISITS TITOVO UZICE, HOLDS TALKS

AU311920 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has visited the Prvi Partisian Composite Organization of Associated Labor in Titovo Uzice. Ljubicic discussed the modernization of production with representatives of the collective. The federal secretary also toured the construction site of the alcoholic beverages factory in (?Novo Selo) and the copper rolling mill plant in Karan.

BAKARIC RECEIVES BORBA 'GOLD PIN,' GRANTS INTERVIEW

AU300945 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Summary] Zagreb, 27 March--Today in Zagreb Dr Ivan Lovric, director of the BORBA work organization, presented the BORBA gold pin to Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and "prominent revolutionary, statesman and close associate of Comrade Tito since the days when the Yugoslav Communist Party was preparing for the armed struggle and the creation of a new Socialist Yugoslavia." The workers council of the BORBA work organization has awarded the BORBA gold pin to Dr Vladimir Bakaric in recognition of "his extraordinary contribution to the theory and practice of socialist self-management, ranging from the first workers councils to the new Constitution and the law on associated labor; his extraordinary contribution to the Marxist elucidation of the progress of socialist democracy toward Marx's association of direct producers; his analytical and critical perception of social relations and forces and his tireless struggle for the LCY's ideological and action unity, for the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities and for Tito's independent and nonalined Yugoslavia."

The presentation ceremony was attended by Marko Lolic, BORBA's chief editor; Uron Kovacevic, chief and responsible editor of BORBA's edition in Latin; and editor Rade Vujovic. "In a long conversation with BORBA's representatives Comrade Bakaric answered several questions by BORBA editors on certain current domestic and international topics. BORBA will publish this interview with Dr Bakaric in a future issue."

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE--On 26 March, delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber and the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina adopted a bill on forming the Vojvodina Academy of Science and Arts. In the discussion it was said that the Vojvodina Academy of Science and Arts was not formed to replace one of the existing institutions, but rather to fill the vacuum in the further organization of science and arts. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

JAT FLIGHT SCHEDULE--Beginning on 1 April, when the summer flight schedule comes into force, JAT will introduce some new regular international and domestic flights. A fourth flight a week will be introduced on the Belgrade-United States route via Ljubljana. The Belgrade-Peking route via Karachi is expected to begin operations at the end of April. A third Belgrade-Madrid flight a week will also begin to operate, but there will be a change insofar as the Wednesday flight will land in Ljubljana instead of Zagreb. The number of flights on the Belgrade-Warsaw route and the Belgrade-Rome route via Split and Dubrovnik will also be increased. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 79 p 9 AU]

KOSOVO ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE--On 27 March the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held a joint session in Pristina at which they "discussed the current questions of further development and strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection." Dzevdet Hamza, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, delivered the introductory report on the topic discussed. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER--On 27 March in Belgrade Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held a friendly talk with Bernie Taft, vice president of the Australian Communist Party, and informed him among other things about the socio-economic and political developments in Yugoslavia and the main directions of the LCY activities in implementing the views and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress. On the same day Bernie Taft also met separately with Vlado Janzic and Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and then left on a 2-day visit to Montenegro. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 79 p 7 AU]